

ARMY



NAVY

GAZETTE OF THE
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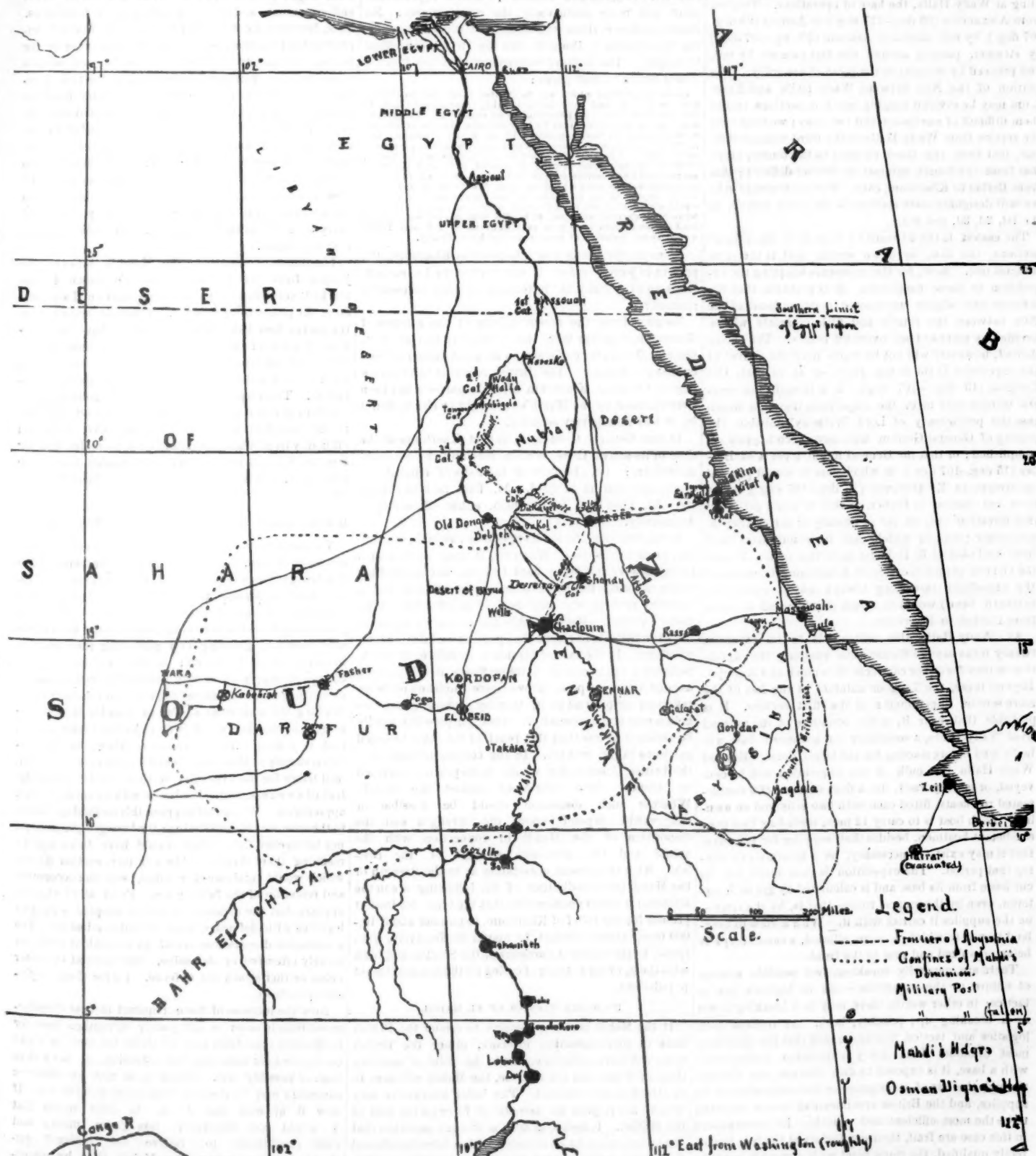
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MAP OF THE SEAT OF WAR IN EGYPT, DRAWN AND ENGRAVED FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.



ON TO KHARTOUM.

GREAT Britain is now fairly committed, it seems, to the rescuing of General Gordon. Many people make this reflection without a full realization of its import.

To the popular mind the military undertaking in Egypt is a rough, simple matter; a pushing on through current and cataract and quivering air, a weary tramping on burning sand with skirmishing and thirsting, to the wild, hostile girdle of Khartoum (between 15 and 20 deg. N. and 107 and 113 deg. E. of Washington), a grand rush and joyful entry, a shouldering and carrying off of General Gordon, an easy and comfortable journey back to Cairo (30 deg. - 107 deg.) This, on the whole, satisfactory view of the matter, is to the writer,

seriously interfered with by the consideration: 1st. Whether a military force is likely ever to reach General Gordon. 2d. Whether, in case it does, the general will allow himself to be rescued by it.

Under the first head, we will consider, first, whether Khartoum, whither operations are immediately directed, is likely to be reached by a military force. Of the three principal routes to Khartoum, the Nile, the Suakim Berber (15 deg.-112 deg.; 15 deg.-107 deg.), and the Massowah-Kassala (15 deg.-117 deg.; 15 deg.-113 deg.), the latter would be the best were it not for the rebel occupation of a good part of it, and the second, or Suakim-Berber, were it improved by the construction of a railroad. As the Nile, however, is the route now favored by the British war office, let us look at the military situation with reference to the use of that.

THE EXPEDITION UP THE NILE.

The troops destined for the expedition are assembling at Wady-Halfa, the base of operations. They go from Alexandria (30 deg.-117 deg.) to Assiout (25 deg.-107 deg.), by rail, thence to Assouan (20 deg.-107 deg.) by steamer, passing around the first cataract by rail, and proceed by steamer to the point of assembly. The portion of the Nile between Wady-Halfa and Khartoum may be divided roughly into four sections, two of them difficult of navigation and two easy; we thus have the section from Wady Halfa to the third cataract difficult, that from the third cataract to the fourth, easy; that from the fourth cataract to Berber difficult; that from Berber to Khartoum, easy. For convenience sake we will designate these sections in the order named, as the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th.

The easiest is the 2d section; in each of the difficult sections, the first, or down stream half, is the more difficult one. Now, for the measures adapting the expedition to these conditions. It is probable that the difficult and almost unexplored northern bend of the Nile between the fourth and fifth cataracts will be avoided by means of an overland course. The choice thereof, however, will not be made until the arrival of the expedition at the South Bend, or at, or near, Old Dongola (15 deg.-107 deg.). It is thought that General Gordon may meet the expedition there, in which case the preliminary of Lord Wolseley's mission, the joining of General Gordon will have been happily accomplished; or that the General might meet it at Berber (15 deg.-107 deg.), in which case it would proceed up stream to El Dukayet (15 deg.-107 deg.), take a short cut thence to Berber, or that he could get up in that direction only so far as Shendy or some other intermediate point, in which case it would direct itself from Ambukol or El Dukayet upon that point. In case the General cannot move from Khartoum, the course of the expedition (assuming always that it avoids the northern bend) would be across the desert of Bayuda, from Debbeh to Khartoum.

At Wady-Halfa the railroad is to be extended twenty miles beyond Sarass, thus enabling the expedition to turn the minor cataracts of Semneh and Ambijol. Beyond these, the Tangoor cataract is the last of the more serious impediments in the first section. It is probable that near it, at the terminus of the railroad from Wady-Halfa, a secondary or advanced base will be formed before starting for the Great Bend. Beyond Wady-Halfa the bulk of the expedition will be conveyed, or convey itself, in a fleet of some 800 double-seated rowboats, fitted each with two sails and an awning. Each boat is to carry 12 men, including two non-combatant boatmen, besides their supplies for 100 days, that it may exist, if necessary, as a separate unit during that period. The expedition is thus fitted out to cut loose from its base and is calculated to get to Khartoum, even by the longest route—that is, by the river—on the supplies it carries with it. With a view to overland travel, to which I have alluded, a camel corps is being organized and sent to the front.

There are, generally speaking, two possible sources of failure to the expedition—one in logistics, one in tactics; in other words, there may be a breaking down or a breaking up; possibly, both. As regards both logistics and tactics, it must be said that the outlook is most dubious. Like every expedition unconnected with a base, it is exposed to dire distress and disaster through the loss of its baggage or the exhaustion of its supplies, and the British commissariat is not reported to be the most efficient and reliable. Its conveyances in this case are frail, their conductors at the best imperfectly qualified, the route beset with uncertain perils to the one and to the other. The facilities for barring a course of shallow water or preventing the military use of it are apt to be great and many; such as pertain to the one in point are not likely to be ignored or neglected by those interested in the use of them. Despite every-

thing that can be done with the aid of steam and sail and camels and dynamite to obviate or facilitate the rowing and walking and pulling and poling and carrying, there will be enough in keeping the vessels going against a four-mile current and getting them through or around rapids and cataracts to try the pluck and strength of even the well nourished military Briton, while the wrecking of a number of crafts would be likely to diminish the efficiency of at least a part of the personnel and perhaps reduce the number of it; such accident might therefore seriously cripple the expedition. As to the tactical difficulties of the way to Khartoum, I do not apprehend they will amount to much. It is not likely that they will be more than an annoyance. The headquarters of the Mahdi are in the vicinity of El Obeid; it will not be more than an outpost or advanced detachment that will molest the expedition prior to its reaching Dongola. As already intimated, the main power of the rebel host is likely to be reserved to oppose and contest the march beyond that point, and, more particularly, the return march. No doubt, however, there will be more of it used in opposing the advance to Dongola than the British can afford to despise. The military correspondent of the London Times writes to that paper:

In the ample time which will be granted them, the insurgents may even seize and hold Dongola—they clearly ought to do so directly they hear of preparations for an expedition. Dongola or some point higher up may be held in force, and the Arabs may seek to harass the boat expedition by all possible means. The military position under these circumstances would be peculiarly unfavorable. A large force cannot be marched along the banks, or there will be no one to row. If a small body only keeps the shore, it will be possible for the Arabs, even without making a serious attack, to force a landing from the boats at any time. There appear to be no limits to the delays, and the wearing strain which an active enemy could impose at his pleasure, and without incurring any real risk. To take an extreme case, to land in face of 2,000 such men as fought us at Teb and Tamai would be an operation of some considerable difficulty.

From the foregoing it is inferred that Khartoum, the present objective point, is not certain to be reached. But assuming that it is, is General Gordon necessarily reached?

Judging from the recent doings of the garrison of Khartoum, together with the fertility in and about it, General Gordon's people are in no great danger of succumbing to hunger. The British relieving force seems destined to reach Khartoum after the garrison has been overwhelmed by the Mahdi's onslaught or else to find it in, at least, temporary security.

In case General Gordon is not at Khartoum at the time of its arrival there, certain possibilities to be considered are: 1st. (In view of the risks of combat and of climate) that he is dead. 2d. That he is in captivity. 3d. That he is in the field, either offensively or defensively.

In the first case the relief expedition, as such, is a failure, or an imposition. Whatever it may do in its inability to save and bring back Chinese Gordon will be, either a blind for those who can be blinded and a mockery to those who can not, or an offensive revelation all around. For ostensibly the primary purpose of the expedition is to rescue that popular and distinguished officer. In the case of his death, therefore, if the expedition is not to end in a tragic fiasco it will have to assume a new purpose, above mere punishment or retaliation; or pretend to it, thereby professing anterior hollowiness and insincerity. That purpose can hardly be assumed as less than the relief of the other besieged garrisons in the Soudan. In the accomplishment of it the British Commander would be disposed or directed to abstain from operations against the Mahdi. Whether such abatement would be possible or not would depend upon the strength and the disposition of the Mahdi in connection with the actual and the attainable strength of the British. With the present uncertainty as to the strength of the Mahdi (the possibilities of his following are in the millions) it seems unassumable that the force destined at present for the relief of Khartoum, to number about 10,000 men, should attempt to march inoffensively, so to speak, to the different garrisons of the Soudan and back with them, to say nothing of caring for the non-combatant populations.

PROBABLE TACTICS OF EL MAHDI.

If the Mahdi is strong enough to render the British lines of communication insecure, either the British force will have to be increased to the point of securing them or if that can not be done, the Mahdi will have to be attacked and subdued. The latter alternative may or may not require an increase of force on the part of the British. It seems, at first, a strange assertion that the offensive might be assumed with a force insufficient for a quasi defensive, but this strangeness disappears in the light of the peculiarity of the strategic situation. In ordinary campaigning the objective point is approximately of the same importance to the defensive as to the offensive; in fact, it derives its importance to the offensive from its importance to the defensive; or at any

rate, by the fact of its importance to the offensive becomes of thus much importance to the defensive. It is this correspondence, generally speaking, that makes offensive strategy possible; for it constitutes the defensive army's motive for keeping between the objective point and the offensive army, and so off the latter's lines of communication. Now, in the supposed garrison relief expedition in the Soudan, this essential pre-requisite of strategy will not exist. The British will be marching upon points which their enemy will not endeavor to cover. (I am assuming the object of the British expedition to be purely and simply to safely withdraw certain garrisons, not to reinforce or replace them.) With the single exception of El Obeid, there are no great stores of provisions in the places to be relieved, which the rebels might consider it an object to secure, and the increment of strength to be secured to the British from the garrisons they might liberate they can well afford to ignore. It is true the Mahdi, by himself overcoming these garrisons, might possess himself of the abandoned works and armament, and also of a quantity of small arms. This, however, he will either have already found it impracticable to accomplish, either by famine or by the sword, in time to forestall the English; or, what is more likely, he will have determined, at the risk of losing them, to derive every advantage possible from the garrisons as decoys for relief expeditions, confident that even if the latter are in the end successful, he can make more of them, than he can off the captured works and garrisons. In either event, therefore, his tactics, from first to last, will be to harass and to destroy communications. He will have everything to gain and nothing to lose; his enemy, conversely, will have everything to lose and (from a military point of view) nothing to gain.

The difficulty of meeting the Mahdi's tactics can be judged from the following map, on which I have marked, according to the best information I can procure, the places to be relieved. I include among these the places that have fallen, assuming that the garrisons of some of them, at least, are still there as prisoners, and, moreover, that the expedition aims at doing what it can for the safety of their non-combatant populations. The map shows the necessarily great length of the lines of communication. The region south of about the 8th parallel is still loyal to the Khedive, but is cut off bodily from inland communication with him, and, unless the Mahdi is crushed, will, presumably, have to be evacuated. This need not necessarily be done, however, by way of the Nile.

MODERN LOGISTICS WITH DEFENSIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

The method of war that would recommend itself for economy of men, if not of money, in the relief of the Soudan garrisons is that of the ancient Romans, of establishing depots and magazines in fortified places as one advances into the enemy's country, carrying supplies along from the last established to the site of the next, carefully guarding and protecting these supplies in camp and on the march; in other words, to discard the use of supply trains with a base of operations and resort to magazines and armed convoys and fortified camps, stocking the magazines as far as possible from the resources of the enemy. It is an objection to this method that it is slow. To the Romans, whose warfare consisted mainly in the conquest and subjugation of uncivilized tribes for the extension of their dominion, this defect of slowness, coupled as it was with sureness, was not appreciable. We cannot suppose this method applicable to the case we are considering; the besieged places could not be reached before they should have fallen and the reaching them then would be a futility, another failure, which would entail another blind, say, the occupation and retention of the fallen posts. From all of which it appears that the means of war to be adopted is modern logistics with defensive lines of communication. The contemplated operations are of an anomalous kind, not strictly offensive or defensive, their general character being neither attack nor defence. I style them *inoffensive operations*.

Now the increase of force required in case of endangered lines in order to adequately strengthen them for inoffensive operations may be about the same as would be required for assuming the offensive, or more than that, or possibly less. Hence it is that an offensive campaign may be cheaper than an inoffensive one. If now it appears that it is, in other words that it would cost materially less (men, money and time considered) to relieve the besieged garrisons by conquering the Mahdi than by marching directly upon them, the British Government would doubtless change its policy accordingly and open war would be the programme. As to the likelihood of this occurring, it depends as already stated upon the relative strength of the opposing forces. The British

force now in Egypt or ordered there numbers about 18,000 combatants, of which about 13,500 are to proceed south of Assuan or into the Soudan. The provinces of the Mahdi, the resources of which he is reported to be busily organizing for war, comprise, at a low calculation, a population of about 4,000,000. The accompanying map shows approximately the confines of the Mahdi's dominion. Assuming that he draws from it a force proportionate thereto, as the maximum civilized armies in time of peace to their contributing populations (an almost ridiculously low estimate for barbarous tribes in time of war) and ignoring—as a mere outpost—Osman Digma's quota of from 10,000 to 20,000, he has at his back about 40,000 warriors. This force the Mahdi is known to have had in the field in 1883. It would be manifestly impossible for Lord Wolsley in the face of such a force to execute the inoffensive plan of operations. Nor could he carry out an offensive one. Assuming him to have 8,000 effective men for operations beyond Khartoum, his numerical strength would be to that of the Mahdi's as one to five. This is not too small a ratio, perhaps, for actual fighting, but owing to the necessity of guarding the lines in his rear he could not hope to secure it in battle by one-half, and ten to one even are too great odds to allow the warrior tribes of the Upper Nile.

It may be assumed, however, that Lord Wolsley would not be sent out from Khartoum for the relief of the Soudan garrisons with a less force than was commanded by Lord Napier in the invasion of Abyssinia: some 18,000 combatants. In that campaign (like the present one, a relief expedition for the benefit of a British envoy,) the distance marched was 400 miles, or one-quarter the march it is from Wady Halfa, the base of the projected expedition, to Kabbabish (10 deg.-97 deg.) (making Khartoum from Debbah overland and neglecting Shendi;) or less than one-half the distance from Khartoum to Kabbabish. The success of the expedition to Abyssinia was largely owing, thanks to British gold, to the aid afforded by the native chiefs through whose country it passed. It is a moderate assertion that, irrespectively of this aid, the expedition was no stronger than was required. Assuming the logistic difficulties of the two expeditions to be in the main similar or equivalent, it would seem that for the passive relief—rescue and retire—of Kabbabish, a force would be required about double that of Sir Robert Napier's in his march upon Magdala. This is taking no account of the difference of tactical conditions, which I think would be to the disadvantage of Sir Garnet's expedition. Sir Robert's opponent, the Emperor Theodore, manoeuvred to cover with his main force the objective point of the invaders, leaving their line of communication to the easy protection of their proper guard and friendly tribes. This, as already stated, is not the probable tactics of the Mahdi. The force required, therefore, for the passive invasion of Kordofan and Darfour, reckoning from Khartoum as a starting point, may be roughly estimated at 35,000 men, or the supposable force of Lord Wolsley plus 27,000. After this force had been enfeebled, and perhaps disabled, in the march through Darfour there would still be the arduous task unaccomplished of liberating the invested garrisons of the province of Bahr el Ghazal.

AN OFFENSIVE CAMPAIGN AGAINST EL MAHDI.

Now, how about an offensive campaign against the Mahdi, with 16,000 men to his 40,000. With the little that is known in regard to the discipline, organization and morale of the Mahdi's following, one would not pretend to forecast the course of it even in general outline, yet one cannot but believe that it would end in victory and success. There may be many roads to victory, or it were easier always to foresee how it will be reached.

If now the Mahdi's forces were very much greater than 40,000, say 100,000 men, an aggression upon him on the part of an army of 16,000 would be rash, to say the least. With an army of 25,000 it would be comparatively safe, while with one of 30,000 an offensive campaign might be confidently initiated. We have already calculated that an inoffensive campaign would require 35,000, assuming the Mahdi to number 40,000, or the peace levy of his own provinces; therefore, such operation with 30,000 in the midst of 100,000 were out of the question; the latter number being an increase of 60,000 over the figure previously assumed, an inoffensive campaign would require an increase of the 35,000 British to the amount of at least 13,000, making an aggregate of say 50,000.

It is hardly worth while to go on assuming and calculating. With more than 100,000 enemies in the field, untrained and untutored though they be, the thought of a military excursion to Darfour (10 deg.-103 deg.) or Bahr el Ghazal (5 deg.-102 deg.) seems unworthy of entertainment. Such a force under the military sway of the Mahdi, whether drawn solely from the Soudan or furnished to a considerable extent by other provinces of Islam, would imply a capacity for command and organization, with a fertility of resources on the part of the prophet-soldier, irreconcilable with the thought of his confining his operations to predatory attack. There would be, practically, no getting to Darfour (or, what is worse, no getting back), except over the fragments of his army, and there can be little doubt that in such an event—not so fantastical as may be supposed—the unaided military power of Great Britain, however applied, would be inadequate.

Islamism once swamped civilization. Geographical Soudan can easily supply the Mahdi 8,000,000 of hardy and fanatical warriors. The Mahdi directly threatens the Khalfate of the Sultan of Turkey and appeals to the sympathies of the Wahabees and the stricter tribes of Arabia, as well as to a large proportion of the Mohammedans of India. Unless we kill or capture the Mahdi, not England only, but all civilized Europe will find its strength taxed to the utmost to repress him.—*Army and Navy Gazette*, Feb. 28, 1883.

It is possible that upon arriving at Khartoum, and learning there of Gordon's death, it will appear that the minor points in the Soudan have all fallen, or are on the

point of falling; that would necessarily be the end of the *rescue and retire* policy. It would then be retire without rescue or fight without respite to the subjugation of the rebel chief. Which alternative the British Government would be likely to adopt would depend, of course, upon the state of public feeling in regard to Egypt, to be at home and abroad. That is at present rather complex and indeterminate, owing to the multiplicity and diversity of minds concentrating their interest upon the Khedive's dominions, and the uncertainty of all knowledge in regard to what is doing there; but with a revelation such as I have intimated, a decided feeling might be expected to manifest itself in opposition to killing without knowing why. For England has not yet conceived or not acknowledged to herself the design of annexing Egypt and the Soudan.

To recapitulate the probabilities for operations beyond Khartoum:

1. 16,000 British troops or less will attack 35,000 Soudan warriors or less, or inoffensively affront 40,000 or less.

2. From 16,000 to 30,000 British will attack from 35,000 to 50,000 Soudanese, or inoffensively affront from 40,000 to 100,000.

3. The Hicks disaster will repeat itself, perhaps on a monstrous scale.

In conjunction with France, England once humiliated Egypt by interfering in her affairs, with the ostensible object of securing the payment of her debts to Europeans, but in fact to secure Britain's commercial supremacy; and in a convenient moment she rid herself of her then useless coadjutor. Backed by the other naval powers of continental Europe, revengeful France stands to-day on the once Franco-British grounds of interference to contest and if possible destroy that supremacy. Should it be a matter of surprise then if the quieting of the Egyptian Soudan were to be the work, not of Great Britain, but of a continental power? I am considering the military situation from the standpoint of England alone, and have therefore nothing further to say in regard to possible operations on the part of a continental contingent.

In case Gen. Gordon is in captivity in the hands of the Mahdi it would seem unwise to use force to recover him. It is not likely he would be allowed to return alive by capture into the hands of the English. The Mahdi, in his fanatical arrogance, may make such conditions for his release that the British could not accept them; he may even refuse altogether to negotiate therefor, in which case war would be the sole resource. Assuming him now to entertain proposals of ransom, what are the Mahdi's terms likely to be? In other words, what could he extort in payment for his distinguished prisoner? He would certainly want something more than an equivalent to the prestige of his possessions; he would accept nothing less, I should say, than the acknowledged sovereignty of the Soudan, with the means in money of securing himself in it. What sum that might be it were idle to speculate. It would be pretty sure, however, to cover a fair appropriation for defensive armament.

In case General Gordon is in the field the expedition for his relief will proceed to join him. It is not probable, though by no means unprovable, as he is trying to relieve the other garrisons, that he is surrounded and on the defensive somewhere south of Khartoum. It is highly improbable, too, as will soon appear, that he has undertaken to retire by way of the Congo. He may be reckoned upon as not far from Khartoum, with his main force on the Nile. The getting to him would be a very similar enterprise to the previous getting to Khartoum. It should be perceived in this connection that the reported raising of the siege of that place by General Gordon is nothing in itself for the friends of the relief expedition to rejoice over. That is as likely to lead to an increase of the difficulties of its mission as to a diminution of them.

We are now to consider the question: Will General Gordon, assuming him to be reached by the relief expedition, allow himself to be rescued by it? There is nothing to show that he will and much to show that he will not—unless the besieged garrisons of the Soudan are relieved and rescued with him.

In a despatch that left Khartoum on the 26th of August General Gordon says:

I am awaiting the British forces in order to evacuate the Egyptian garrisons. . . . I shall surrender the Soudan to the Sultan directly 20,000 Turkish troops arrive. If the rebels kill Egyptians you are answerable for the bloodshed. . . .

The *London Times* says:

He was sent there [to Khartoum] with the Queen's commission, to rescue the Egyptian garrisons, and he has pledged his word that he will not retire leaving behind him those whose loyalty he guaranteed by the promise that England would not desert them.

It seems that when it reaches General Gordon the relief expedition will have little more than begun its work, unless the besieged garrisons have been relieved beforehand or General Gordon can be induced or compelled by it to neglect them.

"It is not known," writes a London correspondent to a New York paper, "whether Wolsley has among his other powers that of arresting Gordon, but it is thought by cynical observers that some such authority will be required to dispose of Gladstone's white elephant."

In her stress of cares and anxieties in Egypt, in the Transvaal, in China, in India, and particularly at home, Great Britain is impatient to settle her affairs in the Soudan, and is disposed to regard them as settled as soon as her own subjects are gotten safely out of there. One cannot predict the consequences of her variance on this point with the upright Governor of Khartoum, but one should apprehend their being weighty and unhappy. In short, General Gordon will perhaps not be rescued if he would, and it is more than probable that he would not be if he could. Hence the singular and ominous import of "On to Khartoum!"

J. B.

LIEUTENANT E. A. Garlington, 7th Cavalry, has returned to Fort Buford, D. T.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

MAJOR David Perry, 6th Cavalry, is expected East from New Mexico, to spend a portion of the winter.

MAJOR P. P. G. Hall, U. S. A., is recuperating at Paoli, Pennsylvania.

LIEUTENANT Hamilton Rowan, 2d U. S. Artillery, returned to Camp Virginia on Wednesday, from a week's visit to friends.

SER Moses Montefiore, whose 100th birthday anniversary will be the occasion of many celebrations the world over on October 24, is in good health, and still manages a large correspondence and transacts a good deal of business at his office in London.

LIEUTENANT A. C. Blunt, 5th U. S. Artillery, in New York last week, joined his battery at Fort Monroe, Va., early in the week, much improved in health.

LIEUTENANT N. E. Mason, U. S. N., was a guest at the Lafayette Hotel, Philadelphia, early in the week.

GENERAL A. J. Perry, U. S. A., returned to New York early in the week, from a trip to Albany, N. Y., and Brattleboro', Vermont.

PASSED Assistant Surgeon T. C. Heyl, U. S. N., has reported for duty on the Receiving Ship *Independence* at Mare Island, Cal.

LIEUTENANT H. J. Hunt, U. S. Navy, was expected in Colorado this week, seeking benefit for the bronchial trouble which has affected him since his return from the Arctic regions. He registered at the Sherman House, Chicago, on Wednesday.

CHIEF Engineer R. M. Bartleman, U. S. N., has recently been quite ill at the Girard House, Philadelphia.

Mrs. Kate Sparr Hawley, a sister-in-law of Chaplain Geo. G. Mullins, U. S. A., was married at St. Louis, September 24, to Doctor J. B. Withers, of Dallas, Texas. The Chaplain performed the ceremony.

COMMANDER H. De H. Manley, U. S. N., and family, registered at the Hotel du Louvre, Paris, France, on Friday of last week.

THE accident at Groton, Mass., to the son of Surgeon A. F. Magruder, U. S. N., a young boy of six, to which we referred last week, has, we regret to learn, terminated fatally.

LIEUTENANT E. B. Babbitt, 5th U. S. Artillery, a recent graduate, has entered upon duty with Van Reed's battery, at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H.

COLONEL H. Clay Wood, U. S. A., is expected at Vancouver Barracks, W. T., this or next week, for duty at the Headquarters Department of the Columbia.

MAJOR F. W. Hess, U. S. A., will prolong his stay in Maryland until the latter part of October, when he will return to Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala.

CAPTAIN F. E. Pierce, 1st U. S. Infantry, was expected in San Francisco this week, from Arizona, in charge of military prisoners from Fort Mojave.

COL. J. B. M. Potter, U. S. A., retired, has taken up his residence at Kingston, R. I.

CHIEF ENGR. Edwin Pithian, U. S. N., retired, who returned from a tour in Europe this summer, is at present at No. 121 W. 31st street, N. Y. City.

COL. M. D. L. Simpson, U. S. A., of Gen. Schofield's staff, was a visitor at Omaha this week.

LIEUT. Lewis Merriam, 4th Infantry, who came out first at the Army rifle contest at Fort Leavenworth last week, has been the recipient of many congratulations on his success.

COL. W. B. Royall, 4th Cavalry, is expected to join his regiment at Fort Lowell, Arizona, in a few weeks.

CAPT. G. M. Randall, 23d Infantry, lately relieved from recruiting service in New York, will join his company at Fort Wayne, Mich., in a few days.

ADJT. J. D. C. Hoskins, 3d U. S. Artillery, who has been spending a leave with friends at New Rochelle, was to start this week on his return to St. Augustine, Fla.

LIEUT. J. W. Ruckman, 5th U. S. Artillery, lately on temporary service at Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island, has rejoined at Fort Hamilton.

LIEUT. S. E. Allen, 5th U. S. Artillery, returned to Governor's Island this week from a trip to Fort Leavenworth to witness the Army rifle contest.

LIEUT. G. B. Harber, U. S. N., registered at the Lafayette Hotel a few days ago.

MAJOR George R. Smith, U. S. A., left Atlanta, Ga., early in the week, on a month's vacation.

COL. J. H. Potter, 24th U. S. Infantry, will reach his 62d birthday on Sunday next, Oct. 12.

LIEUT. Frederick Schwatka, 3d U. S. Cavalry, was at Annapolis this week attending the funeral of his nephew, Naval Cadet F. S. Strang, who died at the Naval Academy October 3.

LIEUT. Lea Febiger, 23d Infantry, of Fort Brady, was a visitor at Fort Mackinac, Mich., this week on Court-martial duty, and on its completion will take a trip to Buffalo for similar service at Fort Porter.

GEN. Crook, in relieving Lieut. G. H. Morgan, 3d Cavalry, from duty as inspector of rifle practice in Arizona, pays him a graceful compliment for his efficient services.

COL. Charles Page, Medical Department, U. S. A., is on an official visit to posts in the Indian Territory.

GEN. H. G. Thomas, of the Pay Department, U. S. A., is still abroad, and keeps his address as usual, care Gillig's American Exchange, Paris, France.

COMDR. Lewis Clark, U. S. N., registered at the Hoffman House, New York, early in the week.

SURGEON F. L. Town, U. S. A., was expected at San Antonio, this or next week.

CAPT. Paul Harwood, 20th Infantry, under recent promotion, has taken command of Co. C of his regiment at Fort Reno, I. T., Rodney M. Taylor's old company.

LIEUTENANT A. L. Morton, 5th Artillery, has rejoined at Governor's Island, N. Y., from a month's vacation.

LIEUTENANT T. D. Maurice, 2d U. S. Artillery, was expected to return to St. Augustine, Fla., early this week from a two months' absence.

MAJOR J. B. Campbell and Quartermaster D. D. Wheeler, U. S. A., rejoined at Fort Monroe, Va., this week, from a month's vacation.

MAJOR Frank Bridgman, U. S. A., retired, continues to reside in Washington at 1129 Seventeenth St., N. W.

LIEUTENANT Colonel Prettyman, of the British Army, arrived in New York, early in the week, on the *Britannic* and registered at the Brunswick.

GENERAL John Newton, U. S. A., will soon visit the Pacific coast on a tour of observation.

MAJOR Theodore J. Eckerson, Quartermaster, has taken the residence at 1221 N Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., owned and formerly occupied by General Vincent.

Mrs. Capt. J. E. King has returned to No. 220 E. 17th St., New York City, where she will spend the winter.

CAPTAIN W. S. Muse, U. S. M. C., arrived recently, at Easton, Md., with his wife, child and nurse, from a three months' driving tour. The route was taken as follows: Left Washington in June for Gettysburg, where they remained two weeks; then crossed to the Cumberland Valley, up through Harrisburg, through the Lebanon Valley; crossed the Blue Mountains to Pottsville; from there through Mauch Chunk to Delaware Water Gap; followed the Delaware River up to Milford and rested two weeks; crossed over to New York at Port Jervis, and through Delhi to Cooperstown; from Cooperstown to Richfield Springs, which was their farthest point north. Turned East and down through Cherry Valley to the Catskills; crossed the Catskills to Kingston; rested two weeks at Cornwall on the Hudson; crossed the river from Newburg to Fishkill, New York; on from there through Litchfield to Hartford, and up the Connecticut Valley through Springfield, Worcester, Concord, to Boston; from there to Providence, to New Haven, to West Point; thence to New York; from there by boat to Lewes; then crossed the Peninsula to Easton—making over twelve hundred miles of actual travel, besides three hundred more of pleasure driving from various points, with one horse weighing eleven hundred pounds, the load with carriage weighing twelve hundred. The twelve hundred miles completing the circuit from Perry Hall gate to the right to Double Mills boat, returning through Easton from the left, took exactly forty-four driving days.

COL. Ebenezer Swift, U. S. A., celebrated his sixty fifth birthday on Wednesday, Oct. 8.

THE marriage of Gen. A. McD. McCook, U. S. A., to Miss Annie Colt, to which we have heretofore referred as an approaching event, took place at Milwaukee, on Wednesday of this week, October 8. Among the distinguished personages who were present, were: General W. T. Sherman, U. S. A., and Miss Sherman. Gen. H. B. Clitz, U. S. A., was "best man." After a brief wedding tour, General McCook and his bride will go to Fort Douglas, Utah.

REAR-ADMIRAL Lacombe, commanding the North Atlantic Squadron of the French Navy, whose arrival we noted last week, paid a visit of ceremony to Major-General Hancock at Governor's Island on Saturday last, accompanied by several officers of his command. He was received with the military honors due his rank, and departed well pleased with his visit. On Monday, Oct. 6, Major-General Hancock, accompanied by members of his staff, visited the Admiral on board the flagship *La Flore*. He was received with appropriate honors, and the visit gave occasion for a pleasant interchange of courtesies.

THE will of the late Private Charles B. Henry, of the Greely Arctic Expedition, was brought into the Probate Court at Chicago, Oct. 2, to be probated. The will is written in a crooked, scarcely legible, hand, in pencil on a portion of a blank on which is printed the heading "permit the enlisted men," the remainder being torn off. The paper is about 5 inches in length by 2½ at the upper portion and 3½ at the lower. It is as follows:

CAMP CLAY, ELLSMERE LAND, May 9, 1884.

I, Charles B. Henry, being of sound mind and health, do hereby declare this to be my last will and testament. All my property, pay due and that may become due, I bequeath to my parents, brother, and sisters now alive, to be equally divided among them. William Helms, No. 20 South Water street, Chicago, I appoint as my Executor.

CHARLES B. HENRY.

Witness: Frederick Kisslingbury, 1st Lieutenant 4th Infantry, United States Army; John Bender, private, general service.

CAPT. W. M. Horne, 17th Infantry, lately on recruiting service at Cleveland, is spending a few weeks at Zanesville, Ohio, preliminary to joining his regiment.

LIEUT. D. H. Kelton, 10th Infantry, is at Fort Leavenworth, awaiting to conduct recruits to Fort Union, N. M.

LIEUT. A. T. Dean, 4th U. S. Cavalry, has rejoined at Fort Leavenworth from leave.

LIEUT. James Allen, 3d U. S. Cavalry, of the Signal Bureau, has returned to Philadelphia to complete his duties as one of the judges at the Electrical Exhibition.

ASST. SURG. A. W. Taylor, U. S. A., has lately been added to the medical staff at Fort Omaha, Neb.

CHIEF MEDICAL PURVEYOR J. H. Baxter, U. S. A., visited New York this week, registering at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

LIEUT. John Guest, 8th U. S. Cavalry, and bride were expected to arrive at Fort Leavenworth this week.

SURGEON B. H. Kidder, U. S. N., and family have returned to Norfolk from a month's visit to Fauquier County, Virginia.

GEN. W. T. Sherman, U. S. A., and daughter were in Chicago early in the week, on their way to Milwaukee to attend the wedding of Gen. McCook.

Mrs. Ray Stevens, of Louisiana, is now at Annapolis preparing for his approaching examination by the Board of Army Officers to meet at Fort Monroe next week to examine civilian candidates for commissions.

LIEUT. Wm. Baird, 6th Cavalry, lately relieved from recruiting duty in Washington by Major W. S. Worth, 8th U. S. Infantry, will shortly join his regiment in New Mexico.

LIEUT. E. S. Robins, 8th U. S. Cavalry, a recent graduate, has joined Troop B of his regiment at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

JUDOC ADVOCATE Asa Bird Gardiner, U. S. A., responded for "The Army and Navy" at the annual dinner of the Veterans of the 7th Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, on Monday evening.

CAPT. Wm. Mills, 2d U. S. Infantry, registered at the Girard House, Philadelphia, early in the week, and Ensign J. A. Hoogewerf, U. S. N., at the Colonnade Hotel.

COR. Chas. King, U. S. A., delivered an interesting lecture at the Academy of Music, Milwaukee, Sept. 29, his subject being the Yellowstone Indian campaign and Custer's last battle. The lecture was illustrated with stereoscopic views, representing the battlefield and incidents connected with it. Col. King described the Custer fight minutely. He said that Crazy Horse was the chief who won the battle and not Sitting Bull, as was popularly believed. Sitting Bull was only a medicine man who, previous to the battle, predicted its outcome. When he heard the firing he hastily fled westward with his family. In his hurry one of his twin children was forgotten. From this circumstance they were named respectively, "The-One-That-Was-Taken" and "The-One-That-Was-Left-Behind." There was a large audience present.

At a recent meeting of the San Antonio Bar Association, Capt. J. W. Clous, 24th U. S. Infantry, a member, who was present, stated that at the next meeting he would be away from the precinct of the association, having been called to other military duty, and took the occasion, while bidding his associates farewell, to testify his gratitude and appreciation of the many courtesies extended to him. In rendering the strong fraternal, social and professional relations he held with his associates, he experienced sincere sorrow and would ever bear the kindest recollections towards them, one and all. Replying to Captain Clous, the chairman said he expressed the sentiments of the entire bar when he said that the loss of Captain Clous from the association was one which created intense regret. All of the relations of the association and its members with him had been of the most cordial and pleasant nature, and in the loss of Captain Clous the association would be deprived of a very valuable, active and distinguished member.

CAPTAIN Charles Bentzoni, 25th Infantry, lately on recruiting service at Buffalo, will join his company at Fort Snelling, Minn., early in November.

REV. J. L. Milligan, Chaplain of the Western Penitentiary of Allegheny, Pa., known as "The Fighting Chaplain," has been commissioned by President Arthur to represent the U. S. at the International Prison Congress, to convene at Rome, Italy, in October.

A LETTER from San Francisco states that Major-Gen. Pope, who has been seriously ill with neuralgia of the stomach, is getting better.

A LEAVENWORTH despatch says Colonel J. C. Bates, 20th Inf., who left, October 5, for Fort Gibson, I. T., has received many words of praise for his uniform kindness to all competitors of whatever rank while in command of the contestants for places and prizes on the Division of the Missouri rifle team.

CAPTAIN B. H. Rogers, 13th Infantry, and family, have rejoined at Fort Stanton, N. M., from a visit to Fort Leavenworth.

LIEUTENANT T. W. Jones, 10th Cavalry, lately at Fort Leavenworth, is on a short visit to Chicago before returning to Texas.

CAPTAIN Henry Wilson, U. S. N., registered at the Westminster Hotel, New York, on Wednesday.

SURGEON Joseph Hugs, U. S. N., arrived in New York from Europe on Wednesday, on the *Gallia*.

CAPTAIN J. G. McAdams, 2d U. S. Cavalry, has gone to San Diego Barracks, Cal.

THE marriage of Lt. Wm. H. Allen, U. S. N., to Miss Aurelia Fairfax Duglison, daughter of J. Robley Duglison, Esq., of Philadelphia, took place in the Church of the Holy Trinity, in that city, on Tuesday afternoon, October 7, in the presence of a large number of friends. The groomsmen were Ensigns W. I. Chambers and J. A. Hoogewerf, U. S. N. The bridesmaids were Misses Virginia N., Helen S. and Lizzie W. Duglison and Miss Nellie S. Sloan.

GEN. N. B. Forrest is to have a monument at Memphis. Tennessee veterans are raising the necessary funds.

HENRY CLAY, the grandson of the great statesman, who has just died in Louisville, was born on the United States man of war *Independence* at Lisbon. The father was then our Minister to Portugal. The boy was christened under the man of war's flag, and was named "Henry Independence Clay."

Mrs. David Sellers, an esteemed and prominent lawyer of Philadelphia, was in Chicago last week, looking after the welfare of the widow and family of his brother, the late Major Sellers, 10th Infantry, who have settled in that city.

COMMANDER R. P. Leary, U. S. N., commanding the monitor *Wyandott* at the Washington Navy-yard, left for the North on Monday with Mrs. Leary on a month's vacation.

Mrs. and Miss Vogdes, the wife and daughter of Gen. Vogdes, leave Oct. 20 for Detroit, on a visit to Mrs. Orlando Wieting, nee Vogdes, whose husband, Lieut. Wieting, 23d Infantry, U. S. A., is there stationed.

ASSISTANT SURG. A. C. Girard, U. S. A., is still in Europe, his address while there being care of *Credit Suisse*, Zurich, Switzerland.

Mrs. Williams, wife of Capt. C. Williams, 7th U. S. Infantry, came East this week to place her daughter at school.

LIEUT. D. L. Howell, 7th Infantry, registered in Omaha early in the week on his way to St. Louis.

LIEUT. Chas. G. Treat, 5th U. S. Artillery, registered at the Southern Hotel, St. Louis, early in the week on his way East to join at Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H.

MAJ. J. C. Breckinridge, Inspector General's Department, U. S. A., and Capt. H. H. Humphreys, 15th U. S. Infantry, and Lieut. Knox, British Navy, sailed from New York for Liverpool, this week. Major Breckinridge goes abroad in search of health.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette* is disturbed because the Constitution of the State of Missouri disfranchises Gen. Sherman, as well as other retired officers of the Army, while it permits Gen. Marmaduke, who resigned from the U. S. Army to enter the Confederate service, to run for Governor.

LIEUT. Commander Bowman H. McCalla returned to duty in the Bureau of Navigation on Tuesday from a ten days' trip North on special duty.

ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF Charles H. Loring resumed his official duties again on Tuesday after a week's absence in New York.

CHIEF Engineer Wm. H. Harris reported for duty as detail officer in the Bureau of Steam Engineering on Tuesday, relieving Chief Engineer Henry L. Snyder.

MESSRS. Earle and Sons, of Philadelphia, have placed on exhibition in their galleries a large, spirited picture, about ten feet in length and six and a half in height, depicting the moment of the contact of the ram *Tennessee* with the U. S. flagship *Hartford*. Admiral Farragut coolly stands on the port quarter rail, holding to the mizen rigging, from which, at one time, he almost could have jumped to the deck of the ram. The artist is W. H. Overend, of London, well known as an illustrator of naval engagements.

LIEUT. Commander Thomas Nelson, U. S. N., will take passage in one of the steamers leaving in November next for Yokohama, Japan, to take command of the *Palos*.

CHIEF Engineer Bartleman is still confined to his room at the Girard House, Philadelphia, and there is not much improvement in his condition.

NAVAL Cadet Wm. E. Wirt, attached to the *Tennessee*, is sick at his home in Medina, O.

THE following officers of the Army registered at the office of the Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C., during the current week: 2d Lt. H. W. Hovey, 24th Inf., Ebbitt House, on sick leave; 1st Lt. Thomas L. Casey, Engineer Corps, 1,419 K street, N. W., on leave from Philadelphia; 1st Lt. C. W. Foster, 3d Art., on leave from St. John's College, Annapolis, Md.; Capt. J. S. Payne, 5th Cav., National Hotel, on leave; Col. John D. Wilkins, 5th Inf., 620 E street, N. W., on leave; 1st Lt. J. W. Duncan, 21st Inf., 1,216 14th street, N. W., on delay; Asst. Adjutant General Thomas L. Vincent, 1,221 N street, N. W., on leave; Asst. Inspector General J. C. Breckinridge, 210 B, S. E., en route to Europe; Capt. S. E. Blunt, Ord. Dept., Ebbitt House.

LIEUTENANT W. P. Van Ness, 1st U. S. Art., on leave from the Pacific Coast, is located at 53 East 25th Street, New York City.

LIEUTENANT John Bigelow, Jr., 10th Cav., now visiting friends in New York City, will remain East until November.

COLONEL M. H. Stacey, U. S. A., of Fort Ontario, N. Y., paid a brief visit to New York City this week.

MEDICAL Director A. L. Gibson, U. S. N., was to be in St. Louis this week to attend a meeting of the American Public Health Association, of which he is President.

LIEUTENANT A. W. Greely, 5th Cav., has received a formal sick leave this week, for two months, by which time, doubtless, he will be able to resume active duty to some extent at least. In a private letter he says: "Although my strength comes slowly, yet I am very much improved. I am anxious to get to Washington and put my papers in shape, and trust I may be there not far from Nov. 1. My physician, however, enjoins prudence and caution."

SECRETARY of the Navy Chandler registered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on Tuesday.

LIEUTENANT L. H. Walker, 4th U. S. Art., rejoined at Fort Adams, R. I., the latter part of the week from a brief absence.

SURGEON J. P. Wright, U. S. A., on leave from Texas, is stopping at the Staravant House, New York.

LIEUTENANT Frank A. Winslow, U. S. Navy, will deliver, next week, a lecture on oyster farming before the fishermen's convention at the Exposition at Raleigh, N. C.

CAPTAIN J. E. Wilson, 2d U. S. Art., left Camp Virginia, on Tuesday, to be absent for about a week.

ASSISTANT SURGEON C. C. Barrows, U. S. A., on leave from Arizona, is located at 158 Madison Avenue, New York City.

COLONEL John D. Wilkins, 5th Inf., will prolong his visit East until November.

Mrs. John R. McLean, of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, was married at Washington, October 7, to Miss Emily T. Beale, daughter of General E. F. Beale. The groom is a brother of Mrs. Hazen, wife of General W. B. Hazen, U. S. A., who were both present at the wedding.

LIEUTENANT H. F. Fiebich, U. S. N., is visiting his home at Galena, Illinois.

LIEUTENANT J. M. T. Partello, 5th Inf., left Fort Keogh, M. T., this week on a three months' leave.

COLONEL E. C. Mason, U. S. A., of General Gibbon's staff, made a critical inspection this week, of the post and garrison of Fort Omaha, Nebraska.

Mrs. Capt. King, of New York City, and Mrs. Maj. Woodruff, of Madison Barracks, N. Y., are spending a couple of weeks at the Hotel De Brighton, Youngstown, N. Y.

Our English contemporary *Broad Arrow* says: "There was a Fenian display on Sunday last in the Irish capital of a remarkable character. A 'public funeral' was given to a deceased rebel. The corpse was drawn in an open hearse by four horses, some eight men acting as pall-bearers. The coffin was enveloped at the foot by the American flag, and at the head by a green flag bearing a crownless harp. Upon the breastplate was an inscription mentioning the age, place of birth, and death of 'Capt. Denis Duggan, of the United States Army,' and underneath were the words, 'And of the Irish Army.' Immediately following the hearse came two men, one of whom carried the American flag and the other a green flag, both folded and shrouded in crape. Between ten and fifteen thousand of the artisan and laboring classes marched in procession through the chief streets of the city. The men marched six deep, and kept step in excellent time. The cortege was nearly half an hour passing a given point. Denis Duggan was between 1861 and 1867 one of those who participated in the rescue of James Stephens from Richmond Prison. He was one of the leaders of the Fenian rising in the County Dublin in 1867; but he escaped to America, and some years later he was one of those who successfully planned and aided in the liberation of the Fenian military prisoners in Australia."

SOME 250 veterans of the Mexican war met in reunion at St. Louis, Oct. 9. A despatch was received from Signor Naranjo, the Secretary of War of the Republic of Mexico, announcing that it was impossible for the officers of the Mexican Army to attend the reunion. Congratulatory telegrams were received from the organizations of veterans in San Francisco and New York. Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, James W. Denver, of Ohio; Vice-President, Gen. M. D. Manson, of Indiana; Secretary, A. M. Kennedy, of the District of Columbia; Grand Marshal, Col. Samuel L. McFadden, of Maryland.

Thomas Malloy, an inmate of the National Soldiers' Home at Togus, and a sergeant at that institution, while serving as special sheriff to enforce the liquor law, was fatally shot Wednesday afternoon by Charles Morgan Wallace, about a mile away from the home, on the road leading to Hallowell Ferry. After a struggle the murderer was arrested, taken to the home, and placed in the guard house, while the inmates of the home gathered around, and had not the Governor appeared it is probable that he would have been lynched.

Prof. Ball, the Astronomer Royal of Ireland, lectured at Princeton College last week.

The 604,000 dead soldiers left 307,000 widows who have applied for pensions, as shown by the report of the Commissioner of Pensions.

Asst. Surg. L. W. Crampton, U. S. A., on leave from Fort Wayne, Mich., registered at the Merchants' Hotel, St. Paul, early this week.

Capt. C. M. Callahan, 4th U. S. Cavalry, was in St. Louis this week visiting old friends.

Paymaster A. B. Carey, U. S. A., registered at the Girard House, Philadelphia, on Wednesday.

Secretary Chandler left Washington on Tuesday for New York, and thence will go to New Hampshire, where he will spend the remainder of the month. Rear Admiral Nichols will act as Secretary during his absence.

Lieut. General Sheridan will return to Washington from his trip to Fort Leavenworth Sunday morning next. Col. M. V. Sheridan has returned and resumed his duties at headquarters.

A DINNER was given in honor of Lieut. Mason A. Shufeldt, U. S. N., at the Hartford, Conn., Club, on Wednesday last. Those present were Gen. W. B. Franklin, Edgar T. Welles, Dr. Galling, Mr. Beach, Rev. Mr. Twitchell, the Attorney General of the State, Dr. Walcott, and eight others, including Mark Twain (Mr. S. L. Clemens), who presided and introduced the guest of the evening. Lieut. Shufeldt has arranged with Messrs. Putnam's Sons to publish a popular narrative of his adventures, under the title of the Land of Sinbad the Sailor. It will be handsomely illustrated.

Sergeant J. C. G. Happersett, U. S. A., formerly at Fort Brown, Texas, and recently on a three months' leave of absence, will report for duty at Willet's Point, Whitestone, N. Y., Oct. 11.

Gen. C. L. Shepherd, U. S. A., is residing in 141 street, New York City.

PERSONAL ITEMS FROM OUR EXCHANGES.

The Apache *Rocket*, of Sept. 28, has the following Fort Davis items: Lieut. Woodbury, 16th Infantry, has returned from Leavenworth. Dr. Buffington has gone to Camp Rice for duty during the illness of Surgeon Wolf. Sergeant Ely, Troop C, 10th Cavalry, charged with bigamy, succeeded in having his case dismissed in the district court. Mrs. Gen. Grierson, accompanied by her son Harry, has gone to Jacksonville, Ill. The general accompanied them as far as Marfa. Lieut. and Mrs. Eggleston, accompanied by Dr. and Mrs. Boyer, arrived from Camp Pena, Colorado, and are the guests of Major and Mrs. Gardner. A General Court-martial is to meet in San Antonio, Oct. 9. Majors Mills and Van Vleet, and Captains Keyes and Morrison, 10th Cavalry, are members. It is rumored one or more important cases will be brought before the court.

The San Francisco *Report*, of Sept. 27, says: Capt. Henry Sweeney, 4th Cavalry, is stopping in this city. Lieuts. H. T. Reed and J. J. O'Connell, 1st Infantry, and wife, are stopping at the Lick. Captain F. A. Whitney, 8th Infantry, with his company, arrived in this city yesterday, and left for Benicia. Captain H. W. Lawton, 4th Cavalry, Capt. W. M. Tiedale, 1st Infantry, and Major P. D. Vroom, 3d Cavalry, a board for the purchase of cavalry horses, are in the city for a few days. Major Chas. P. Sprague has returned from San Diego. Lieut. Robert P. Ames, 8th Infantry, arrived this morning to join at Benicia Barracks. Col. H. M. Lazelle, Inspector of the Division, has returned from his inspection trip through California and Nevada. Chief Engineer Ogden of the *Ranger* was in town yesterday. Lieut. R. H. Galt left with his bride, Monday, for Washington Navy-yard. Paymaster M. C. McDonald of the *Ranger* was in town yesterday bidding his friends good-bye preparatory to his departure for the Central American Coast. Ensigns B. T. Walling and A. W. Dodd, formerly of the *Ranger*, left for East Saturday.

CALIFORNIA PERSONALS.

Capt. Henry Sweeney, 4th Cavalry, has located in Oakland, California, where he expects the mild climate during winter to benefit him.

Capt. Henry W. Lawton, 4th Cavalry, has left San Francisco on duties pertaining to the Horse Board of which he is a member.

Capt. Whitney and 2d Lieut. R. F. Ames have changed their base from San Diego, Cal., to Benicia, Cal., the latter part of September.

First Lieut. Robt. Hanna, 6th Cavalry, has been before the Behring Board at the Presidio, San Francisco. Lieut. Hanna returned to his station at San Diego, Cal., on September 30.

Lieut. O'Connell, 1st Infantry, and family, were visiting in San Francisco, Cal., the latter part of September.

THE PRIME MERIDIAN.

It now seems probable that the Conference on the Prime Meridian will fail to arrive at any agreement with regard to a common prime meridian. The opposition of the French delegates to the adoption of an English meridian is still firm, although that opposition seems to be the result of patriotic and sentimental rather than practical considerations. Debate on Oct. 6 showed that although the French delegates were willing to waive their preference for a prime meridian running through their own country, they were not willing to recommend a meridian which would cross the territories of any other great power. They insisted upon a common prime meridian which should be absolutely neutral—that is, which should lie wholly outside the limits of Europe and America.

Commander Sampson, of the United States Naval Observatory, in replying to the French delegates, pointed out that a prime meridian, in order to be accurately determined and fixed, should run through some established national observatory, and should be in telegraphic communication with the rest of the world. It would be inconvenient and difficult to locate a prime meridian through Behring Strait or across the Azores, as suggested by the French delegates, because there were no facilities in either place for the necessary astronomical work. Furthermore, economy, as well as convenience, required the adoption of the meridian now most generally used—viz., that of Greenwich. More than seventy per cent. of the world's shipmasters used this meridian in the calculation of their longitude, and the cost of necessary changes in existing charts, if any other prime meridian were adopted, would exceed \$10,000,000.

Professor Adams, one of the delegates from Great Britain, said that the question under discussion was a practical, not a sentimental one, and the eminent delegate from France (Professor Janssen) seemed to have lost sight of that fact. The question was simply what meridian would be most convenient for the greatest number. If a "neutral" meridian were selected it would not only involve a vast number of expensive changes in existing charts, but it would necessitate the establishment of an observatory at some remote and comparatively inaccessible point for the determination of such meridian, because it would be impracticable if not impossible to determine the longitude of a place by geodetic calculations alone.

Professor Janssen, in reply to his critics, maintained that the question was one of geography and navigation, and that the establishment of an observatory on the prime meridian was not necessary.

Professor Newcomb said he did not regard an observatory on the prime meridian as absolutely essential, and to this extent he concurred with Professor Janssen. If, however, the meridian of Behring Strait or the Azores should be chosen it would be necessary to mount a transit instrument there. If a point be selected where there is no observatory the distance from that point to some observatory must be calculated. He called the attention of the French delegates to the fact that even the Azores are not, strictly speaking, neutral ground, since they belong to Portugal, and it would be hard to find or locate a meridian which would not cross territory belonging to some one of the great powers.

When, after some further debate, the Conference adjourned, there was no evidence of any disposition on the part of the French delegates to recede from their position or make any further concessions, and one of them said emphatically to a United States naval officer that France would never consent to engrave on her charts "longitude, west (or east) from Greenwich."

NEWPORT NOTES.

Admiral Porter, who is spending a few weeks here with his family, visited the torpedo station and the vessels of the training squadron on Wednesday.

Lieutenant McLean, of the torpedo station, will have charge of the electrical department on board of the

new steel cruiser *Dolphin*. He reported on board on Wednesday.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

THE shooting for medals of the Army team is over. Lt. Merriam, 4th Inf., won both the Skirmish medal and the Army. Lt. Clay, 10th Inf., missed the target at 300 yards twice, making out of 35 only 20. He came out second. A great mistake is made, instead of taking the total of the 3 days' firing—that of the two best. The skirmishing was not liked, limiting the number of cartridges fired and at each range. With an unlimited number, an approximation to actual service, Lt. Day is conceded to be the best skirmisher. Gen. Sheridan arrived, 12 m. the 2d. That evening a reception, followed by a german. To-day, 3 p. m. at dress parade, the medals will be presented, Gen. Sheridan leaving at 4 p. m. Of the 6 on Team, 1 belongs to Engineers, No. 4; two to the Dept. of the Missouri, Nos. 2 and 6; two to the Dept. of the Platte, Nos. 1 and 5; one to Dept. of Texas, No. 3; or by Divisions, 5 to Missouri, and 0 to Atlantic, and 0 to Pacific, and 1 to Engineers. Dept. of Dakota was not represented. It is called the Owl team, I suppose because it hoots and don't shoot, but as Dakota has always led in this match of target practice they may laugh last. Lt. Clay's break is attributed to the strain he has gone through recently—the loss of a favorite brother who was killed in Kentucky, and he was absent for 7 days on this sad errand. He led by five points up to his breaking down. The strain was too much for him. Yesterday in a 25 mile gale he made 29, 29, 30, against Lt. Merriam's 28, 28, 24. In long range shooting the Dept. of the Missouri, represented by Capt. Rogers, Lieuts. Clay and Day, came out ahead. The school started on Oct. 1 and we will have a rest from competitions for a time.

REX.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

U. S. NAVY YARD, PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

THE *Omaha* was floated from the dry-dock October 3, and the *Galena* left for Boston October 4.

The boilers are being removed from the *Vandalia*, preparatory to receiving new ones, which are to be transported from the Norfolk Yard by the *Ponchartraine*.

Work is progressing favorably on the *Marion* and *Omaha*, and the *Massachusetts* and *Plymouth* are being broken up. Of the detachment of Admiral Wells, the Portsmouth *Chronicle* says: "At noon on Tuesday, September 30, the flag of Rear Admiral Clark H. Wells, commanding this Navy Yard, was saluted with thirteen guns before being hauled down for the last time. Admiral Wells having been detached from command of the Yard that day by orders from the Department, and gone on the retired list of the Navy the same day by limitation of age. The Marine Guard paraded, and the officers attached to the Yard appeared in full dress uniform to pay their respects to the retiring commandant, who retired to enjoy well-earned rest with the best wishes of everybody."

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

THE revenue cutter *Thomas Corwin* arrived at San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 6, from Alaska. The captain reports that a new volcano has been discovered at Four Mountains, near Seventy-two Pass. The whale catch is a good average. The Kowak River has been fully explored. The *Corwin* brings thirty wrecked whalemen, fifteen prisoners from the schooner *Adels* and five deserting miners from the Galvin Bay steamer *Bowhead*, which was crushed in the ice thirty miles north of Icy Cape. The *Corwin* rescued within eight miles of Point Barrow, where navigation was dangerous and difficult on account of ice, which, together with the crowded condition of the vessel, made her return to San Francisco almost imperative.

The following assignments have been made: 1st Lt. John Donnet to steamer *Gallatin* at Boston, Mass. 1st Lt. O. C. Hamlet to steamer *Perry* at Erie, Pa. 1st Lt. A. D. Littlefield to steamer *Ewing* at Baltimore.

STATIONS OF COAST SURVEY VESSELS.

Colby M. Chester, Comdr. U. S. N., Hydrographic Inspector.
Steamer A. D. Bache—Ensign J. M. Orchard, U. S. N., comdg.—Address Foot W. 23d Street, N. Y.
Steamer G. S. Blake—Lieut. Comdr. Willard H. Brownson, U. S. N., comdg.—Address Coast Survey Office, Washington, D. C.
Schooner *Eagle*—Lieut. E. D. F. Heald, U. S. N., comdg.—Address Millbridge, Me.
Schooner *Earnest*—Lieut. C. T. Forse, U. S. N.—Address Port Olympia, W. T.
Steamer *Endeavor*—Lieut. G. C. Hanus, U. S. N., comdg.—address Lowe, Del.
Steamer *Gedney*—Ensign T. M. Brumby, U. S. N., comdg.—Address Station E, N. Y.
Steamer *Hassler*—Lieut. Comdr. A. S. Snow, U. S. N., commanding—Address Port Townsend, W. T.
Steamer *M. A. R. L.*—Lieut. Edward D. Taussig, U. S. N., comdg.—Address P. O. Box 2272, San Francisco, Cal.
Schooner *Pulcinella*—Lieut. W. G. Cutler, U. S. N., comdg.—Address New Haven, Conn.
Steamer *Patterson*—Lieut. R. Glover, U. S. N., comdg.—Address C. S. Office, Washington, D. C.
Schr. *Ready*—Ensign A. F. Fechteler, comdg.—Address Newport, R. I.

LIST OF REVENUE MARINE VESSELS.

Alert, 2d Lieut. Chas. H. McLellan, Tom's River, N. J.
Bibb, Capt. D. C. Constable, Oswego, N. Y.
Boutwell, Capt. John G. Baker, comdg., Savannah, Ga.
Chase, Capt. L. G. Shepard, comdg., New Bedford, Mass.
Clay, Capt. L. N. Stodder, comdg., Wilmington, N. C.
Corwin, Capt. M. A. Healy, comdg., on cruise to Alaska.
Crawford, (out of commission).
Cove, 1st Lieut. F. M. Munger, comdg., Philadelphia, Pa.
Chandler, 1st Lieut. D. F. Tozier, comdg., New York.
Dallas, Capt. Thomas W. Lay, comdg., Portland, Me.
Dexter, Boatswain at Jersey City, N. J.
Dix, Capt. Frank Barr, comdg., Key West.
Discover, Engineer E. F. Webster, in charge, Savannah, Ga.
Ewing, Capt. Geo. W. Moore, comdg., Baltimore, Md.
Fessenden, Capt. S. S. Warner, comdg., Detroit, Mich.
Forward, Capt. T. B. Mullett, comdg., Mobile, Ala.
Gallatin, Capt. J. C. Mitchell, comdg., Boston, Mass.
Grant, Capt. C. A. Abbey, comdg., New York.
Guthrie, 1st Lieut. H. T. Blake, comdg., Baltimore, Md.
Hamilton, Capt. W. S. Simmons, comdg., Philadelphia, Pa.
Hamlin, 1st Lieut. George Williams, comdg., Boston, Mass.
Hartley, 2d Lieut. Albert Buhner, comdg., San Francisco, Cal.
Hawley, 2d Lieut. C. T. Brian, Mobile, Ala.
Johnson, Capt. A. D. Davis, comdg., Milwaukee, Wis.
McCulloch, Lieut. M. L. Phillips, comdg., Charleston, S. C.
McLane, Capt. J. A. Henriques, comdg., Galveston, Tex.
Manhattan, out of commission.
Pewees, 1st Lieut. J. M. Simms, comdg., Galveston, Tex.
Perry—Capt. D. B. Hodgdon, Erie, Pa.
Report, 2d Lieut. W. A. Failing, comdg., Chinocteeague, Va.
Rush, Capt. C. L. Hooper, comdg., Port Townsend, W. T.
Stevens, Capt. Russell Glover, comdg., New Bern, N. C.
Seward, Capt. David Evans, comdg., Sheldoborough, Mass.—P. O. address: Bay St. Louis, Miss.
Search, 2d Asst. Engr. R. O. Henshaw, in charge, Baltimore, Md.
Saville, 2d Lieut. E. C. Chaytor, in charge, Elizabeth City, N. C.
Tanderbilt, 2d Lieut. George E. McConnell, in charge, Bay Shore, L. I.
Woodbury, Capt. E. L. Deane, comdg., Eastport, Me.
Wolcott, 1st Lieut. Jas. B. Moore, comdg., San Francisco, Cal.
Washington, 1st Lieut. J. H. Parker, comdg., New York.

THE ARMY.

G. O. 112, H. Q. A., Oct. 4, 1884.

By direction of the Secretary of War, par. 2380 of the Regulations is amended to read as follows:

2380. No officer shall issue, hypothecate, or transfer his pay account not actually due at the time. When due, a pay account, signed by the officer, may be transferred by an indorsement stating to whom it is transferred, and may be paid by the proper paymaster, if satisfied of the genuineness of the officer's signature, and that he is under no stoppage or other disability as to pay.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan:

R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 113, H. Q. A., Oct. 6, 1884.

The following order is published for the information of the Army:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, Oct. 3, 1884.

The rifle competition directed in G. O. 45, c. s., H. Q. A., A. G. O., having been completed in presence of the Lieutenant General Commanding the Army, he takes pleasure in announcing the following named members of the Army team of 1884 as the winners of the prescribed prizes:

First prize—1st Lieut. Lewis Merriam, 4th Inf.
Second prize—1st Lieut. Thomas J. Clay, 10th Inf.
Third prize—Corporal J. J. Wolford, Co. E, 19th Inf.
Fourth prize—Sergeant Charles Barrett, Co. B, Bat. Engrs.
Fifth prize—Sergeant L. Chaplin, Co. I, 7th Inf.
Sixth prize—Captain B. H. Rogers, 13th Inf.
To the three first named are awarded gold medals, and silver medals to the last three named, all with suitable inscriptions.
1st Lieut. Lewis Merriam, 4th Inf., is announced as the winner of the skirmish match conducted in connection with the contest, and is awarded the Army skirmish gold medal.
This order will be read at dress parade of every garrison in the United States.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieutenant General.

R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan:
[See our account elsewhere of the details of the competition.—ED. JOURNAL.]

G. O. 13, DIV. OF THE ATLANTIC, Sept. 30, 1884.

Announces the results in the rifle contests of the Dept. of the East and Div. of the Atlantic of this year, under the provisions of G. O. 53, of 1883. G. O. 12, c. s., and letter of May 8, 1884, from the Headquarters of the Army.

The team and skirmish scores exhibit a very high order of excellence in firing practice, and are believed to be heretofore unequalled. The remarkable skill and improvement apparent from the statistics of rifle firing during the season of 1884 are most gratifying, and the Division Commander takes this occasion to express his hearty recognition of the zealous efforts of so many of the officers and enlisted men of his command to perfect themselves in this most essential branch of military instruction.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERALS.

Leave of absence for eighteen days is granted Lieut. Col. Thomas M. Vincent, A. A. G., San Antonio, Texas (S. O. 132, Sept. 30, D. Texas).

Col. John C. Kelton, Asst. Adjt. Gen., will repair from Fort Leavenworth, Kas., to Washington, D. C., on public business, and upon completion of the same will proceed to his station, Presidio of San Francisco, California (S. O., Oct. 7, H. Q. A.).

QUARTERMASTERS AND SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENTS.

Col. Rufus Saxton, Asst. Q. M. Gen., will proceed to Camp Nelson, Ky., and Nashville, Tenn., and inspect the National Cemeteries at those places (S. O. 51, Oct. 4, Div. Atlantic).

Capt. John Simpson, Asst. Q. M., is authorized to send, by express, to the Asst. Treasurer of the U. S. at New Orleans, La., \$133.48, public funds (S. O. 134, Oct. 2, D. Texas).

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Major J. C. G. Happersett, Surg., is relieved from duty in the Dept. of the East (S. O. 205, Oct. 9, D. East).

Leave of absence for one month is granted A. A. Surg. J. L. Ord (S. O. 90, Sept. 29, D. Arizona).

A. A. Surg. A. P. Frick will proceed to Fort Verde for duty (S. O. 90, Sept. 29, D. Arizona).

Leave of absence for fifteen days is granted Asst. Surg. C. S. Black, Fort Clark, Texas (S. O. 131, Sept. 29, D. Texas).

Leave of absence for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Edward Everts, Asst. Surg., Fort Lapwai, I. T. (S. O. 145, Sept. 24, D. Columbia).

Major Francis L. Town, Surg., is relieved from duty in the Dept. of the Columbia (S. O. 145, Sept. 24, D. Columbia).

Asst. Surg. Arthur W. Taylor is assigned to duty at Fort Omaha, Neb. (S. O. 87, Oct. 3, D. Platte).

Leave of absence for one month is granted Asst. Surg. W. G. Spencer, Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H. (S. O. 204, Oct. 8, D. East).

1st Lieut. George McCreery, Asst. Surg., now at Fort Snelling, Minn., will proceed to Fort Meade, D. T., and report to the C. O. of that post for duty (S. O. 115, Oct. 6, D. D.).

Major John C. G. Happersett, Surg., will be relieved from duty in the Dept. of the East, and will report to the C. O., Willet's Point, New York, for duty at that station (S. O., Oct. 7, H. Q. A.).

Leave of absence for four months is granted Capt. Ezra Woodruff, Asst. Surg. (S. O., Oct. 7, H. Q. A.).

Leave of absence for one month, on surgeon's certificate of disability, is granted Asst. Surg. J. L. Powell, Fort Columbus, N. Y. H. (S. O. 204, Oct. 8, D. East).

Hospital Steward Wm. Grant, Fort Snelling, Minn., was discharged by expiration of service Sept. 25, and re-enlisted Sept. 26, 1884.

So much of par. 7, S. O. 224, Sept. 24, 1884, H. Q. A., as relates to Hospital Stewards Wm. A. Henry and Walter S. Haines, is revoked (S. O., Oct. 8, H. Q. A.).

Hospital Steward Wm. A. Henry, now supposed to be at West Point, N. Y., will proceed to Little Rock Barracks, Arkansas, and report to the C. O. at that post (S. O., Oct. 8, H. Q. A.).

Hospital Steward John Dillon, Fort Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, was discharged by expiration of service Sept. 22, and re-enlisted Sept. 23, 1884.

ENGINEERS AND ORDNANCE DEPARTMENTS.

Major Milton B. Adams, C. E., is announced as Engineer Officer of the Div. of the Pacific and of the Dept. of California, relieving Major Wm. A. Jones, C. E., who will com-

ply with S. O. 179, c. s., H. Q. A. (G. O. 8, Sept. 27, Div. Pacific).
S. O. 200, of Aug. 26, relating to Ordnance Sergis Thomas Pannon and George Sutherland, is revoked (S. O., Oct. 1, H. Q. A.).

SIGNAL CORPS.

Sergeant W. H. Signor, recently tried for neglect of duty, at Fort Myer, while Sergeant of the post guard, has been acquitted.

THE LINE.

CHANGES OF STATIONS OF TROOPS ORDERED.

As reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending October 4, 1884:

Troop A, 3d Cav., to Fort Apache, Arizona.
Troop I, 3d Cav., to Fort Thomas, Arizona.
Co. H, 14th Inf., to Vancouver Barracks, Wash. T.

1ST CAVALRY, Colonel Cuvier Grover.

1st Lieut. R. P. Page Wainwright is detailed for duty on Gen. Rec. Service at Fort Maginnis, M. T. (S. O. 114, Oct. 1, D. Dak.).

The extension of leave of absence granted 2d Lieut. J. F. Reynolds Landis is further extended to Sept. 28, 1884, on Surgeon's certificate of disability (S. O., Oct. 8, H. Q. A.).

2ND CAVALRY, Colonel John P. Hatch.

During the absence on detached service of 2d Lieut. W. R. Abercrombie, 2d Inf., A. D. C., 2d Lieut. H. T. Allen is detailed on temporary duty as Acting Aide-de-camp (G. O. 31, Sept. 19, D. Columbia).

2d Lieut. H. T. Allen will take station at Vancouver Barracks, W. T. (S. O. 143, Sept. 20, D. Columbia).

Col. John P. Hatch is appointed special inspector at Fort Walla Walla, W. T., on ordnance and ordnance stores, Q. M. stores, and C. and G. E., for which Capt. William C. Rawcliffe is accountable (S. O. 143, Sept. 20, D. Columbia).

Capt. Gustavus C. Doane will be relieved from duty on the mounted recruiting service, and will then proceed to join his troop (S. O., Oct. 7, H. Q. A.).

Q. M. Sergt. Robert Fallon will report for examination by a Board at Fort Walla Walla, W. T., for the position of Post Q. M. Sergeant (S. O. 144, Sept. 23, D. Columbia).

Twenty-five recruits will be forwarded to the Div. of Pacific for assignment to the 2d Cav. (S. O., Oct. 8, H. Q. A.).

3RD CAVALRY, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

2d Lieut. G. H. Morgan is relieved as Inspector of Rifle Practice, Dept. of Arizona, to date Sept. 30. The Commanding General desires to express his appreciation of the manner in which Lieut. Morgan has performed the duties of his office, and to thank him for the results obtained as illustrated by the very marked proficiency in rifle practice gained by both officers and enlisted men serving in the Department (G. O. 22, Sept. 24, D. Ariz.).

1st Lieut. G. A. Dodd is authorized to purchase a public horse (S. O. 89, Sept. 25, D. Ariz.).

1st Lieut. G. A. Dodd is relieved from temporary command of Troop I upon its leaving Fort Apache, but will continue in the performance of his other duties at that post (S. O. 90, Sept. 29, D. Ariz.).

4TH CAVALRY, Colonel William B. Royall.

Leave of absence for one month is granted Major E. B. Beaumont (S. O. 91, Oct. 1, D. Ariz.).

5TH CAVALRY, Colonel Wesley Merritt.

Leave of absence for two months on Surgeon's certificate of disability is granted 1st Lieut. Adolphus W. Greely, Acting Signal Officer (S. O., Oct. 6, H. Q. A.).

Sergt. James Ainley, Troop B, is relieved from duty at Fort Omaha, Neb., as Hospital Steward 2d Class, and will proceed to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for duty in the same capacity (S. O. 86, Oct. 1, D. Platte).

Thirty-five recruits will be forwarded to the Dept. of Platte for assignment to the 5th Cav. (S. O., Oct. 8, H. Q. A.).

6TH CAVALRY, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Leave for three months, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, is granted Major David Perry (S. O., Oct. 1, H. Q. A.).

The leave of absence granted Capt. Adna R. Chaffee, Fort Craig, N. M., is extended one month (S. O. 123, Oct. 2, Div. M.).

Leave of absence for six months on Surgeon's certificate of disability is granted Capt. Daniel Madden, with permission to leave the Div. of Missouri to visit the Hot Springs of Arkansas (S. O., Oct. 8, H. Q. A.).

7TH CAVALRY, Colonel Samuel D. Sturgis.

The leave of absence granted 2d Lieut. Herbert G. Squires is extended ten days (S. O. 113, Sept. 30, D. Dak.).

The leave of absence granted 1st Lieut. Horatio G. Sichel, Jr., Fort Meade, D. T., is extended one day (S. O. 123, Oct. 2, Div. M.).

8TH CAVALRY, Colonel Elmer Otis.

A G. C.-M. will meet at Fort Clark, Tex., Oct. 14, for the trial of 1st Lieut. J. H. King (S. O. 130, Sept. 26, D. Tex.).

1st Lieut. E. A. Godwin, R. Q. M., J.-A. of G. C.-M., will proceed to Fort Clark, Tex., on official business (S. O. 131, Sept. 29, D. Tex.).

1st Lieut. R. A. Williams is authorized to purchase one public horse (S. O. 131, Sept. 29, D. Tex.).

2d Lieut. A. G. Hammond will conduct to San Antonio, Tex., a detachment of military convicts (S. O. 133, Oct. 1, D. Tex.).

Troop I, stationed at Fort Brown, Tex., had, on Sept. 30, 1884, 50 marksmen—figure of merit, 79.43.

10TH CAVALRY, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

1st Lieut. Wm. Davis, Jr., is relieved as Judge-Advocate and detailed an additional member of the G. C.-M. at Fort Davis, Tex. (S. O. 133, Oct. 1, D. Tex.).

The leave of absence granted 1st Lieut. John Bigelow, Jr., is extended to Nov. 15 (S. O., Oct. 6, H. Q. A.).

1ST ARTILLERY, Colonel George P. Andrews.

1st Lieut. John Pope, Jr., will proceed to The Dalles, Ore., for duty in connection with the inspection of cavalry and artillery horses required for the military service (S. O. 144, Sept. 23, D. Columbia).

1st Lieut. L. A. Chamberlin will proceed to Dept. Hdqrs. for consultation with the Chief Quartermaster, returning to Fort Canby, W. T., upon completion of this duty (S. O. 145, Sept. 24, D. Columbia).

1st Sergt. Reinhold Bichter, Bat. D., will report for temporary duty at Regt. Hdqrs. (S. O. 117, Sept. 26, D. Cal.).
Chief Musician Karl Kreyer died at the Presidio of San Francisco, Sept. 25, 1884, and was buried Sept. 27 with military honors. Chaplain Kendig of the Presidio, and Chaplain Bayner of Angel Island, officiated. The ceremony was impressive, and evinced the respect in which the deceased was held by all who knew him.

2ND ARTILLERY, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

The leave of absence granted 21 Lieut. Willoughby Walke, Camp Virginia, Va., is extended fourteen days (S. O. 62, Oct. 7, Div. A.).

3RD ARTILLERY, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

Leave of absence for two months, to commence on or about Oct. 15, is granted Capt. John G. Turnbull, St. Francis Barracks, Fla. (S. O. 61, Oct. 4, Div. A.).

4TH ARTILLERY, Colonel Clement L. Best.

Before a G. C.-M. which met recently at Fort Monroe, Va., was tried 1st Lieut. William Everett, 4th Art., on a charge of "Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman," with three specifications, the gist of them being that Lieut. Everett, having received from Brevet Major-Gen. William S. Harney, U. S. A., retired, through his agent, Mrs. St. Cyr, \$5, to be given, as a souvenir, to Private Louis Schroeder, Bat. I, 4th Art., did fail and neglect to deliver said sum to the said Schroeder, and did knowingly retain and misappropriate the said sum to his own use and benefit, and that having received a message from Gen. Harney, through Mrs. St. Cyr, requesting said sum be returned to him, Harney, through Mrs. St. Cyr, he did scandalously fail and neglect to return said sum. He pleaded "not guilty," but was found guilty of the allegations in the specifications, except the words "fail and," "and misappropriate," "to his own use and benefit," "scandalously," etc., and "not guilty" of the charge as laid, but guilty of "conduct to the prejudice," etc. In his remarks upon the case the reviewing authority, Major-Gen. Hancock, says: "The proceedings, findings, and sentence are approved. In consenting to deliver to the soldier the small sum of money given by Brevet Major-Gen. Harney, Lieut. Everett placed himself under an obligation to carry out the wishes of the donor and had no discretionary authority in the matter, to withhold the sum. Consequently when he did not deliver it to the soldier because of a dislike to the message the latter brought him, it was his duty to have immediately sought out the donor and returned the money with an explanation of why he felt constrained to tell the soldier to come again the next day. The latter, however, received a new sum from the donor in place of the original gift, and at once notified Lieut. Everett, who took no step whatever to see or communicate with Gen. Harney and return the money and explain, while the latter continued at Fort Monroe, Va. Some days afterwards, however, and after he had, on Aug. 12, received a communication on the subject from his battery commander, Lieut. Everett sent a registered letter to Gen. Harney to the care of the Adjutant-General, which Lieut. Everett, testifying in his own behalf, declared contained the sum, although Gen. Harney, when a witness before the court, on Sept. 5, testified that he had not yet received it, which may be ascribed to the fact that he had been constantly travelling. The Department Commander is satisfied that Lieut. Everett did not intend to appropriate the small sum in question to his own use. At the same time he cannot but think that Lieut. Everett acted improperly in not promptly taking the course already pointed out. It brought discredit on him and upon the Service, and made a Court-martial necessary. Insensibility to pecuniary obligations has always been looked upon in the American Army with extreme disfavor, and the Department Commander hopes that this admonition will suffice for the future. Lieut. Everett will be released from arrest and resume his sword (G. C.-M. O. 181, Sept. 16, 1884, D. East.).

5TH ARTILLERY, Colonel John Hamilton.

Leave of absence for twenty-two days is granted 1st Lieut. E. T. Brown, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H. (S. O. 203, Oct. 7, D. East.).

Leave of absence for fifteen days, to commence on or about Oct. 15, is granted 1st Lieut. E. R. Hills, Adjt., Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H. (S. O. 203, Oct. 7, D. East.).

Before a G. C.-M. which met at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., was tried Capt. G. W. Crabb, 5th Art. Charge 1. Violation of the 62d Article of War—one specification, reciting that he (Capt. Crabb), upon receiving an order delivered by Lieut. E. L. Zalinski, 5th Art., in words as follows: "Captain, Col. Hamilton (the post commander, present) desired me to say to you that you could stop the drill at twenty minutes to twelve," did reply that he should impart that instruction to Capt. Herts, and when told by said Lieut. Zalinski that his orders were to impart the order to him, Capt. Crabb did say in an exceedingly offensive manner, "Do you come to me as Col. Hamilton's orderly, or what?" This at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., Aug. 12, 1884, while said Capt. Crabb was acting as chief of an artillery division in the drill of Capt. Herts's company of the 12th Regiment, National Guard State of New York, and in the presence of the rank and file of said company. Charge 2. Violation of the 20th Article of War—the specification reciting the same facts as those set forth in the specification to Charge 1. Capt. Crabb pleaded as follows: "To the specification, 1st Charge, 'Guilty, except the words 'upon receiving an order delivered by,' substituting therefor 'upon being addressed by,' and except the words 'Captain, Col. Hamilton desired me to say to you that you could,' substituting therefor the words 'Captain, the Colonel says you may,' and except the words 'that he, Zalinski, should impart that instruction to Capt. Herts,' substituting therefor 'perhaps you had better tell that to Capt. Herts,' and except the words 'in an exceedingly offensive manner.' To the 1st Charge, 'Not Guilty.' To the specification, 2d Charge, 'Guilty, except the words 'upon receiving an order from his regimental and post commander, Col. John Hamilton, 5th Art., (present at the post), requiring him, Capt. Crabb, to stop drill at twenty minutes to twelve o'clock,' and except the words 'you should impart that instruction to Capt. Herts,' substituting therefor 'perhaps you had better tell that to Capt. Herts,' and except the words 'in an exceedingly offensive manner.' To the 2d Charge, 'Not Guilty.' The court found in accordance with the plea, and therefore, 'Not Guilty' of the first and second Charges, and rendered a verdict of acquittal (G. C.-M. O. 184, Sept. 19, D. East.).

The New York Sun says:

Harry Jones, a soldier on leave from Fort Hamilton, strolled along the Bowery last evening seeing and being seen. His uniform was Iran new, and he was content that it should be looked at. Suddenly his air of contentment gave place to a strange fury, and he fell upon a passerby and clutched him fiercely by the throat. A crowd collected and Policeman Linn arrived, and the soldier passed his prisoner over to the policeman, saying, "Here is a thief." At the Elizabeth street police station Jones continued his story to Sergeant Young. "Yes, he is a thief, and if you don't say he is the meanest thief that was ever brought in here I will be satisfied to let him go. Two years ago this man

whose name is Eugene Schaeffer, was discharged from the United States Army in Utah and came to this city. I was in the same company with him, and when my time was out, in August, I came on here, too. While looking around town I met Schaeffer. He was seedy and dirty and poor. I bought him a suit of clothes, fed him, and let him lodge in my room. I had taken care of him for several days. I went to sleep one hot afternoon, laying off my vest, which contained my gold watch and chain. When I woke up Schaeffer and the watch and chain were gone. I have since re-enlisted and am stationed at Fort Hamilton, but I got off to-day and was lucky enough to meet this fellow."

2ND INFANTRY, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

2d Lieut. J. M. Arrasmith will proceed to Helena, M. T., on public business (S. O. 143, Sept. 20, D. Columbia.)
Sergt.-Major A. J. Moritz and Q. M. Sergt. John Berry will report for examination by a Board at Fort Cour d'Alene, I. T., for the position of Post Q. M. Sergeant (S. O. 144, Sept. 23, D. Columbia.)

A despatch from Vancouver reports the suicide of Corpl. Geo. Foster of this regiment.

3RD INFANTRY, Colonel John R. Brooke.

Capt. R. P. Hughes, A. A. L. G., will inspect the posts of Forts Pembina, Totten, and Sisseton, D. T. Capt. Hughes will then inspect the cemetery at the site of the old post of Fort Abercrombie, D. T. (S. O. 112, Sept. 29, D. Dak.)

5TH INFANTRY, Colonel John D. Wilkins.

Capt. Frank D. Baldwin, Acting Judge-Advocate, will proceed to Fort Walla Walla, W. T., on public business (S. O. 144, Sept. 23, D. Columbia.)

Leave of absence for twenty days is granted 2d Lieut. J. M. T. Partello, Fort Keogh, M. T., to take effect about Oct. 5 (S. O. 113, Sept. 30, D. Dak.)

The leave of absence granted Col. John D. Wilkins, Fort Keogh, M. T., is extended ten days (S. O. 125, Oct. 6, Div. M.)

The case of 1st Lieut. J. C. F. Tillson, 5th Inf., recently tried at Fort Keogh, has been promulgated. Lieut. Tillson was charged with disobeying the orders of Lieut. Col. Cochran, of his regiment, to assume a certain position at battalion drill, and with disrespectful behavior in assuming a threatening position toward Lieut. Col. Cochran by stepping back and bringing his sword down from a carry, also saying, "Take your hand off my breast, I am in my right place; there is the guide's arm, and here is my breast." The court found him not guilty of the act of disobedience charged, and of the assuming a threatening attitude, but a finding of guilty was made upon the specification alleging disrespect in the use of the language quoted; and he was sentenced to be reprimanded in General Orders by the Department Commander. Gen. Terry in his remarks, after disapproving the action of the court in sustaining the challenge to Major Snyder, of the 5th Infantry, a member of the court, and approving, with some slight exception, the findings and sentence of the court, says:

It is not only the conduct for which Lt. Tillson has been sentenced to receive a reprimand, but also much of his conduct during his trial, that calls for an expression of disapprobation from the Department Commander. On one occasion during his trial he received a rebuke from the court, and it is apparent from the record that had not the court been exceptionally patient and forbearing he would have received several such. His treatment of the principal witness for the Government, Lt. Col. Cochran—the lieutenant colonel of his own regiment—while on the witness stand admits of no excuse. The principle upon which he has sought to justify that treatment—the just principle "that the rules of evidence should be applied by military courts irrespective of the rank of the person affected," he either misunderstands or misapplies. All witnesses, whatever may be their rank, must answer the pertinent and proper questions that are put to them; but all witnesses are entitled to protection from insolence and abuse, all witnesses are to be shielded from questions which appear to be framed for the purpose of insulting and wounding them. Moreover, while it is anything but a commendable action to take advantage of the shelter afforded by the privileges of an accused, or the privileges of counsel to thus insult and wound any one, it is a most unsoldierly action and a breach of good order and military discipline when the witness thus insulted is an officer of far higher rank than the one who insults him. Similar criticisms might be passed upon the repeated accusations against Lt. Col. Cochran made by the accused in his arguments upon questions respecting the admissibility of evidence, accusations which are not in the slightest degree supported by the record and which Lt. Col. Cochran can well afford to treat with contempt.

Running through the testimony given by Lieut. Tillson, as well as through his argument, seems to be the idea that if Lieut. Col. Cochran's order to dress his company further to the rear was not in accordance with the rules laid down in the tactics, he (Lieut. Tillson) was justified in his remonstrating against it, but in refusing to obey it. Nothing can be more erroneous, nothing more prejudicial to discipline than this idea. It must always be a matter of judgment whether a particular officer or soldier is in his correct position at drill, and it is the judgment of the commanding officer alone that can determine the question. It is the right of the commanding officer not only to give orders and to exact their execution, but to determine absolutely what the tactics require; and any refusal or hesitation to obey his orders on the ground that they are not in accordance with the rules of the tactics is open insubordination of the most aggravated character. Orders given by a commanding officer on the drill ground must be instantly and implicitly obeyed, and the fact that, in the opinion of some subordinate, the orders given are not in accordance with the tactics has nothing whatever to do with the matter. Lieut. Tillson will be released from arrest. He will resume his sword and return to duty.

7TH INFANTRY, Colonel John Gibbon.

The leave of absence for seven days granted 2d Lieut. D. L. Howell, Fort Laramie, Wyo., is extended twenty-three days, with permission to apply for an extension of one month (S. O. 87, Oct. 3, D. Platte.)

9TH INFANTRY, Colonel John S. Mason.

The telegraphic order of Sept. 12, by the C. O. Dept. of Platte, requiring Capt. Alpheus H. Bowman, Fort D. A. Russell, to appear (as witness) before a G. O.-M. at Fort Bayard, N. M., is approved (S. O. 123, Oct. 2, Div. M.)

11TH INFANTRY, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.

The leave of absence granted 2d Lieut. Richard M. Blatchford, Fort Sully, D. T., is extended fifteen days (S. O. 124, Oct. 3, Div. M.)

12TH INFANTRY, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.

The Adjutant of the 12th Inf. will proceed to Fort Niagara and conduct the regimental band to Fort Ontario, thereafter returning to Madison Barracks, N. Y. (S. O. 202, Oct. 6, D. East.)

18TH INFANTRY, Colonel Luther P. Bradley.

1st Lieut. T. S. Mumford, R. Q. M., will proceed to Lamy, N. M., and conduct recruits for the 13th Inf. to Fort Wingate, N. M. (S. O. 87, Oct. 2, D. N. M.)

S. O. 76 is amended so as to direct Lieut.-Col. R. E. A. Crofton to proceed at once to District Headquarters and report to the District Commander, and upon completion of the duty to return to Fort Wingate (S. O. 87, Oct. 2, D. N. M.)

14TH INFANTRY, Colonel Lewis C. Hunt.

Leave of absence for thirty days is granted Capt. C. H. Warren, Vancouver Barracks, W. T. (S. O. 144, Sept. 23, D. Columbia.)

Q. M. Sergt. H. C. Smith will report for examination by a Board at Vancouver Barracks, W. T., for the position of Post Q. M. Sergeant (S. O. 144, Sept. 23, D. Columbia.)

15TH INFANTRY, Colonel Joseph N. G. Whistler.

Leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. James A. Maney, Fort Buford, D. T., to take effect as soon after Oct. 15 as his services can be spared by his post commander (S. O. 113, Sept. 30, D. Dak.)

2d Lieut. Andrew S. Rowan will be relieved from temporary duty at Fort Pembina, and will join his proper station, Fort Randall, D. T. (S. O. 113, Sept. 30, D. Dak.)

16TH INFANTRY, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.

2d Lieut. W. H. Cowles is appointed J.-A. of the G. O.-M. at Fort Davis, Tex. (S. O. 133, Oct. 1, D. Tex.)

17TH INFANTRY, Colonel Charles C. Gilbert.

So much of S. O. 215, Sept. 13, 1884, H. Q. A., as directs Lieut.-Col. Orlando H. Moore to proceed to his home, is amended to direct him to proceed from Fort Leavenworth, Kas., to his home via Fort Yates, D. T. (S. O., Oct. 8, H. Q. A.)

18TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.

Sergt. Ernest Rakowicz, Co. I, is transferred to the General Service Detachment at Hdqrs. Dept. of Dakota (S. O. 114, Oct. 1, D. Dak.)

20TH INFANTRY, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

A despatch from Fort Reno, I. T., states that Private Edward Smith, Co. C, had shot and killed Mrs. Elliott, wife of a Government employee.

22ND INFANTRY, Colonel P. T. Swaine.

During the temporary absence of the Adjutant-General of the Department, his duties will be performed by 1st Lieut. O. M. Smith, A. D. C. (S. O. 132, Sept. 30, D. Tex.)

23RD INFANTRY, Colonel Henry M. Black.

1st Lieut. Lea Feigler will proceed to Fort Porter, N. Y., and report to 1st Lieut. J. H. Pardee, J.-A. of a G. O.-M. there in session, as a witness in the case of Private William Kirwan, Co. A, 23d Inf. (S. O. 201, Oct. 4, D. East.)

Leave of absence for one month is granted Capt. G. A. Goodale, Fort Mackinac, Mich. (S. O. 202, Oct. 6, D. East.)

24TH INFANTRY, Colonel Joseph H. Potter.

The leave of absence granted 1st Lieut. John J. Brereton is extended one month, with permission to apply for an extension of two months (S. O. 126, Oct. 7, Div. M.)

25TH INFANTRY, Colonel George L. Andrews.

Death.—Resolutions of respect on the death of Sergt. Peter H. Allen, Co. E, 25th Inf.: At a meeting held at Fort Sisseton, D. T., Oct. 3, 1884, by the members of Co. E, 25th Inf.—the meeting having been called to order by Sergt. J. Dales, and Comdr. Sergt. Jeffers appointed chairman—the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Divine Providence to remove from our midst our late comrade and brother soldier, who died Sunday, Sept. 23, 1884: be it

Resolved, That in his death the company has lost an efficient non-com. officer, and his comrades a true and beloved soldier.

Resolved, That this company tenders its heartfelt sympathy to the relatives of our deceased comrade, in this, their sad affliction.

Resolved, That as a further and final acknowledgment of our deep respect for the deceased, we have caused the remains to be shipped, in a suitable casket, to his mother's home at Nashville, Tennessee.

Resolved, That we hereby tender our thanks to A. A. Surgeon O. W. Archibald, Post Surgeon, and Lieut. H. D. Reed, Co. E, 25th Inf., for their personal and individual services in connection with the arrangements, etc., incident to the preparing and shipping of our deceased comrade to his mother's home.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to his aged mother, and be published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL and Register, and the Innate Banner, Nashville, Tenn.

By the Company: JOHN H. MARTIN, Sergt., HARRISON BLAND, Private, JOHN WILLIAMS, Private, LOGAN PATRICK, Corp.,

Committee on Resolutions.

D. B. JEFFERS, Comdr. Sergt., Chairman of the Meeting.

Appointments, Promotions, Retirements, Transfers, Casualties, etc., of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, October 4, 1884.

APPOINTMENT.

Captain James Meroun, Corps of Engineers, to be Professor of Civil and Military Engineering at the U. S. Military Academy, September 29, 1884, vice Wheeler, retired from active service.

RETIREMENT.

Professor Junius B. Wheeler, U. S. Military Academy, September 29, 1884 (section 1243, Revised Statutes).

CASUALTY.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert C. Perry (retired), died October 1, 1884, at New York City, New York.

MILITARY ACADEMY.

The resignation of Cadet Clifford S. Walton, 3d Class, has been accepted, to take effect Nov. 1, 1884 (S. O., Oct. 3, H. Q. A.)

COURTS-MARTIAL.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Ringgold, Tex., Oct. 7. Detail: Capt. E. H. Liscum, 19th Inf.; Capt. T. H. Bartholf, Asst. Surg.; Capt. T. M. Ropes, 8th Cav.; 1st Lieut. A. H. M. Taylor, 19th Inf.; 1st Lieut. H. L. Robertson, Asst. Surg.; 2d Lieut. W. A. Thurston, 16th Inf.; 2d Lieut. S. L. H. Slocum, 8th Cav.; and 1st Lieut. J. G. Leeke, 19th Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 134, Oct. 3, D. Tex.)

At Fort Clark, Tex., Oct. 14, for the trial of 1st Lieut. J. H. King, 8th Cav. Detail: Major R. F. Bernard, 8th Cav.; Capt. W. J. Lyster, 19th Inf.; Capt. A. B. Kaufman and A. F. Caraher, 8th Cav.; Capt. G. T. Withersell, 19th Inf.; Capt. H. C. Ward, 16th Inf.; Capt. G. F. Foote, 8th Cav.; 1st Lieut. A. McO. Guard and C. O. Hewitt, 19th Inf.; and 1st Lieut. E. A. Godwin, R. Q. M., 8th Cav., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 130, Sept. 26, D. Tex.)

At Fort Maginnis, M. T., Oct. 15. Detail: Capt. Thomas

McGregor, 1st Cav.; Capt. Birney B. Keeler, 18th Inf.; Capt. Henry Wagner and William R. Parnell, 1st Lieut. Peter S. Bonus, 2d Lieut. Samuel C. Robertson and Godfrey H. Macdonald, 1st Cav.; 2d Lieut. David C. Shanks, 18th Inf., and 1st Lieut. R. P. P. Wainwright, 1st Cav., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 114, Oct. 1, D. Dak.)

At Little Rock Barracks, Ark., Oct. 14. Detail: Major E. O. Bainbridge and Capt. E. R. Warner, 3d Art.; Asst. Surg. W. F. Carter, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieut. E. Ward Davis and W. E. Bikhimer and 2d Lieut. Wilbur Loveridge, 3d Art.; 2d Lieut. E. St. J. Groble, 2d Art., and 1st Lieut. A. C. Taylor, 2d Art., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 203, Oct. 7, D. East.)

ARMY BOARDS.

A Board of Officers, to consist of Major E. M. Baker, Capt. W. C. Rawlins, and 1st Lieut. D. O. Pearson, R. Q. M., 2d Cav., will meet at Fort Walla Walla, W. T., to report upon the qualifications of enlisted men for appointment as post quartermaster sergeants. Q. M. Sergt. Robert Fallon, 2d Cav., will report for examination (S. O. 144, Sept. 23, D. Columbia.)

A Board of Officers, to consist of Major J. P. Canby, Paymaster; Capt. Samuel McKeever, 2d Inf., and 1st Lieut. S. E. Clark, R. Q. M., 2d Inf., will meet at Fort Cour d'Alene, I. T., to report upon the qualifications of enlisted men for appointment as post quartermaster sergeants. Sergt.-Major August J. Moritz, and Q. M. Sergt. John Berry, 2d Inf., will report for examination (S. O. 144, Sept. 23, D. Columbia.)

A Board of Officers, to consist of Major D. C. Poole, Paymaster; Capt. G. S. Carpenter, 14th Inf., and 1st Lieut. G. T. T. Patterson, R. Q. M., 14th Inf., will meet at Vancouver Barracks, W. T., to report upon the qualifications of enlisted men for appointment as post quartermaster sergeants. Q. M. Sergt. H. C. Smith, 14th Inf., will report for examination (S. O. 144, Sept. 23, D. Columbia.)

A Board of Officers, to consist of Capt. P. R. Brown, Asst. Surg.; Capt. D. H. Floyd, A. Q. M., and Capt. A. E. Wood, 4th Cav., will meet at Fort Huachuca, Oct. 2, to select a suitable site for the buildings of the new hospital at that post (S. O. 89, Sept. 25, D. Ariz.)

A Board of Officers, to consist of Lieut.-Col. W. H. Johnston, Deputy Paym.-Gen.; Capt. E. M. Hoyt, 4th Cav.; A. A. I. G., and 1st Lieut. J. E. Sawyer, 5th Art., will meet at the Army Building, New York City, Oct. 7, to inquire into the circumstances attending the loss of certain O. and O. stores by Major J. W. Wham, Paym., U. S. A., while on duty in the Dept. of Platte (S. O. 201, Oct. 4, D. East.)

Mounted Officers.—Upon the question as to whether or not mounted officers shall be required to own the full number of horses for which forage is allowed by law, the Lieutenant-General commanding the Army states that the regulations do not require a mounted officer to own more than one horse. The regulations governing the subject only require an officer to be supplied with private mounts sufficient for the proper and efficient performance of his duties. (Letter A. G. O., Sept. 24, 1884.)

Field Officers at Target Practice.—Major G. V. Henry, 9th Cavalry, having requested that such action be taken as will insure his being reckoned by the regimental commander in computing the figure of merit in target practice of the 9th Cavalry for this target year, the Lieutenant-General commanding the Army states that field officers who have practiced during the target year may be considered in calculating the figures of merit of the organizations to which they belong. (Letter A. G. O., Sept. 8, 1884.)

Engineer Battalion.—General Abbot, under instructions from General Sheridan, has discontinued the practice of appointing company and regimental prisoners under the old system of target practice established in 1862.

Department of Arizona.—Fort Huachuca is soon to have a new hospital.

U. S. INFANTRY AND CAVALRY SCHOOL.

COL. Otis in Post Orders, of Sept. 30, 1884, has decided that the course in Topography prepared by Lieut. A. Williams, 3d Infantry, be pursued during the present school term as follows:

For the First Class: Analysis of surface lines and slopes; Instruments used in contouring, construction and use of scales of horizontal equivalents; Abbott Protector and its use; Aneroid Barometer, its constructions and application to topographical work; Methods employed in ascertaining contours; Drawing of buildings; Plans and elevations; Practical field-work in topography.

For the Second Class: Drawing conventional signs and Hill shading; Mapping, notes taken in field.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT MOJAVE, ARIZONA.

SEPTEMBER, with its delightful changes, brought us cooler weather, more sleep and smiling faces, which were very much needed, as the late hot spell had shaken our nerves up considerably.

We are all ready for target practice, and expect to do some very fine shooting this coming fall and winter.

There was a foot race at this post September 12th, between Private Ronald A. Spence, Company G, 1st Infantry, and the champion runner of the Mojave tribe of Indians; 150 yards straight away, for a purse of \$10. The Indian won by three yards.

Lieutenant Thomas Connolly and lady arrived on the 25th ult.

Harry A. Hill, hospital steward U. S. A., received orders to report to Medical Director, Department of Columbia, for duty to-day.

In the shade at two p. m., the following figures show the range of the thermometer during the month of September: 22d, 103 deg.; 1st, 4th, 20th, 101; 2d, 3d, 23d, 100; 5th, 21st, 25th, 99; 12th, 98; 19th, 97; 18th, 96; 6th, 11th, 95; 30th, 94; 13th, 17th, 29th, 93; 10th, 26th, 27th, 92; 16th, 28th, 91; 24th, 90; 14th, 15th, 89; 8th, 9th, 86; 7th, 84; average, 91 degrees.

CAMP VIRGINIA.

Nothing particularly new this week. Our withers are unwrapping on the "move" question, and our only anxiety now is to know when the return "move" to Washington Barracks will commence. Some say this month, others next, but I suppose we will be here until the appearance of frost. X.

GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL.

A General Court-martial met at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, October 7, for the trial of Thos. Egan, private M. C., on the charge of desertion. The following is the Court: Captain R. F. Bradford; Comdr. S. D. Greene and F. M. Green; Lieut. Comdr. J. J. Brice; Lieut. C. Balknap, R. Q. M.; and Geo. H. Peters, Capt. F. C. Pope, U. S. M., Judge Advocate.

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

North Atlantic Station—Acting Rear Adm. J. E. Jouett.

ALLIANCE, 8d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Lewis Clark. At New York.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Oliver A. Batcheller. Sailed from Portsmouth, N. H., Oct. 6, for Boston, where she arrived Oct. 6.

SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Gilbert C. Wilcox. At New York Navy-yard.

TENNESSEE, 1st rate, 23 guns (f. s. n. s. s.), Lieut. Comdr. W. W. Mead, Executive Officer. At New York Navy-yard.

VANDALIA, 2d rate, 8 guns. At Portsmouth, N. H. Her officers have been detached, and she is to be put out of commission this week.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Commander Frank Wildes. At New York.

South Atlantic Station—Rear Adm. Thomas S. Phelps.

BROOKLYN, 2d rate, 14 guns, (f. s. n. s. s.) Capt. Aaron W. Weaver. Arrived at New York, Oct. 8, 1884—37 days from Rio de Janeiro. The health of the officers and crew was remarkably good during the entire cruise, and all hands arrived safely. The voyage from Rio de Janeiro was made most of the time under sail.

NIPISO, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Henry B. Seely. Address mail, to care of U. S. Consul, Montevideo, Uruguay. At Rio de Janeiro at last accounts.

European Station—Rear-Admiral Earl English.

Mail should be addressed to care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, (f. s. e. a.) Capt. Edward E. Potter. At Southampton, England, Oct. 5. Rear Admiral Earl English, in obedience to orders from the Navy Department, assumed command of the European Station on Saturday, Sept. 20, his flag being hoisted on the Lancaster. In G. O. 1 the Admiral announces that his personal staff will consist of: Captain E. E. Potter, Chief of Staff; Paymaster C. P. Thompson, Aid; Lieut. Nathan Sargent, Flag Lieut. Chief Engr. George R. Johnson and P. A. Surgeon P. M. Bixey reported for duty Sept. 19.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Nicoli Ludlow. Left Hamburg, Oct. 5, for a cruise, as reported by cable.

KEANSBURG, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Wm. R. Bridgman. At Lisbon about Sept. 20. Was at last accounts on West Coast of Spain, preparing to go along the Western Coast of Africa.

Pacific Station—Acting Rear Admiral J. H. Upshur.

HARTFORD, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. s. p. a.), Captain George H. Perkins, commanding. Mail address, care of U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. of C. At Paita Sept. 12.

IROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Yates Stirling. Mail address, care of U. S. Consul, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, via San Francisco, until Nov. 14. After that date, address as before, Panama, U. S. of C.

Left Callao, July 22, on a cruise as far as Australia. Will touch at the Marquesas, Society, Navigators and Fiji Islands. From Melbourne she will go to Auckland, N. Z., and thence to the coast of Chili, visiting Valdivia and Lota, also Tachuan, and arriving at Valparaiso about Feb. 14.

LACKAWANNA, 3d rate, 9 guns, Capt. Augustus P. Cooke. Address, Mail, to care American Consul, Panama, U. S. C. At Paita, Peru, Aug. 30. Expected to be at Panama about Oct. 10.

MOWONGAHILA, 3d rate, 9 guns, Captain Henry L. Johnson. A cable announces her arrival at Callao, Peru, Sept. 12.

ONWARD, 4th rate, 3 guns, Lieut. Commander Francis W. Dickens. Address care of U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C. At Callao, Peru. Has been surveyed, appraised, and recommended to be sold.

PINTA, 4th rate, screw, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Henry E. Nichols. Address, care of Navy Pay Agent, San Francisco, Cal. At Sitka, Alaska.

SHEKANDOH, 2d rate, 9 guns, Captain Chas. S. Norton. At Callao, Peru, Aug. 15. To remain for the present, and probably ordered to Paita later on. Mail, address care American Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

WAOSHUETT, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Alfred T. Mahan. Address to U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C. Was to be at Paita Peru about Sept. 10. Off Bahia Ecuador Aug. 25, having visited the Gallapagos Islands and reported fully thereon.

Asiatic Station—Acting Rear-Admiral John L. Davis.

Vessels with (†), address, Mail, to care U. S. Consul, Yokohama, Japan.

ALERT, † 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. J. Barclay. Arrived at Hong Kong Aug. 25, and is now at Canton.

ENTERPRISE, † 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Albert S. Barker. At Foo Choo, China, Aug. 29.

ESSEX, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Alex. H. McCormick. Will return home, via Suez Canal, reaching New York about middle of November next. A cablegram from Commander McCormick, received at the Navy Dept. on Oct. 6, reports the arrival of the Essex at Mozambique. She is to inquire into the detention there of two American merchant vessels.

JUNIATA, † 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Purnell F. Harrington. At Shanghai Aug. 18. Would be ordered to Ningpo.

MONOCACY, † 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander Francis J. Higginson. At Foo Choo, China, Aug. 13.

ONISPER, † 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John F. McGlenssey. Arrived at Hong Kong Sept. 1, having made the passage from Hampton Roads in exactly four months. She was favored with excellent weather, having experienced but one gale. There being no wind, was compelled to use steam all the way from Singapore to Hong Kong, particularly as the Typhoon season was approaching. The health of the officers and crew was excellent.

PALOS, † 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Lieut. Commander Geo. D. B. Glidden. Lieut. Comdr. T. Nelson has been ordered to command this vessel per steamer during November. At Canton, China, Aug. 18. On being relieved by the Alert, would visit Swatow, Ningpo, Chefoo and Tientsin.

TRENTON, † 2d rate, 10 guns (f. s. n. s. s.), Capt. Robert L. Phythian. At Foo Choo Aug. 29.

Apprentice Training Squadron—Commodore Philip C. Johnson.

(Commodore Johnson has been ordered to command the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy-yard, Oct. 15.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Commander Charles V. Gridley. At Hempstead Bay, L. I., Oct. 7.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 24 guns, Capt. Jas. H. Gillis. Gunner ship. Foot of West Twenty-seventh Street, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, flagship of training squadron, Captain Arthur B. Yates. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I. Is to have her bottom sheathed which will require three or four months' time.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Silas W. Terry. At Newport, R. I., Sept. 29. Will cruise about that vicinity.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. Wm. H. Whiting. Training ship. Left New London, Oct. 6, to be at Newport, R. I., by the 12th.

On Special Service.

ALERT, Arctic Relief vessel, Commander Geo. W. Coffin. At New York.

BEAR, Arctic Relief Vessel, Lieut. W. H. Emory, Commanding. At New York.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. William H. Reeder in command. At New York, Oct. 7.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John J. Read. Arrived at Erie, Sept. 26. Was remain until certain fittings to her new battery were completed.

NINA, tug, 4th rate, 4 guns, Lieut. Commander R. D. Hitchcock, commanding. At Edgartown, Mass. Address, Wood's Holl, Mass. Visits wreck of Tsalaposa daily.

PASSAIC, 4th rate, 2 guns, Commander Edwin T. Woodward. Left Navy-yard, New York, at six o'clock, Aug. 8, bound for Annapolis, Md. Will go out of commission.

POWHATAN, 2d rate, 14 guns, Captain Lester A. Boardlee. Sailed from Norfolk, Va., Oct. 9, for Portsmouth, N. H.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. E. Clark. Address, care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. At Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., Sept. 1.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Commander Edwin M. Shepard. N. Y. School ship. At New London, Conn., Sept. 18. Expected at New York about the middle of October. Sailed from Norfolk, Va., at ten o'clock, A. M., on Thursday, Oct. 9, for Portsmouth, N. H.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

FRANKLIN, 1st rate, 26 guns, Captain Henry Wilson. Receiving ship. At Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, 3d rate, sails, 6 guns, Commander Frederick Rodgers. Receiving ship. At Mare Island, Cal.

SPEEDWELL, 4th rate, Lieut. C. M. McCartney. At Norfolk, Va.

ST. LOUIS, 3d rate, sails, Capt. Wm. E. Fitzhugh. Receiving ship, League Island, Pa.

WABASH, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. Francis M. Bunce. Receiving ship, Boston, Mass.

VERMONT, 3d rate, 7 guns, Captain Robert Boyd. Receiving ship. At New York.

WYANDOTTE, 4th rate, 2 guns, Commander Richard P. Lery. Receiving ship at the Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

DOLPHIN, Steel Despatch boat, 1 gun, Commander George Dewey. Arrived at New York, Oct. 10, from Philadelphia, on her trial trip.

The iron-clads *Ajaz*, *Catalik*, *Lehigh*, *Maipac*, *Manhattan* are laid up at City Point, Va., in command of Comdr. D. W. Mullan.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

A cable despatch from London, England, says that the second boat race between members of the crew of the United States frigate *Lancaster* and the Southampton Coal Porters' Club took place at Southampton, England, Oct. 4, 1884. The Americans led for some time, but the coal porters gradually overhauled and passed them, after which they drew right away, and won by nearly half a mile. The race was exciting, and was witnessed by an immense assemblage from the ships and houseboats. The betting before the start was about even. This is the second time that the "Coal Shovelers" have beaten the crew from the *Lancaster* whose boat "Uncle Sam" had never been beaten before. The race was for £50 a side and over the same course (distance 5 miles) as the previous one.

A TRIAL of the life saving apparatus of the Massachusetts Humane Society took place at Marblehead recently, the object being to instruct the captains of the society's life stations in the use of the Hunt gun and projectiles, and the methods of securing a cable between a wreck and the shore, and taking off her crew by the breeches buoy. Men were safely carried over the long line of cable, and the gun carried the line at the second fire over the vessel, which played the part of a wreck, in spite of a strong cross wind blowing at the time.

A BRANCH of the U. S. Hydrographic Office, U. S. N., has been established at New York City, in the rooms of the New York Maritime Exchange, where masters of vessels can obtain, free of charge, any information in the possession of the Hydrographic Office.

ADVISES from London, Oct. 7, state that the Court-martial to investigate the loss of the British gunboat *Wasp*, which was wrecked recently at Tory Island, found that the disaster was due to the absence of care and to inattention in navigating the vessel. The surviving members of the crew were acquitted of all blame.THE steamer *Governor R. M. McLane*, the first vessel of the new oyster navy for the State of Maryland, which has just been built in Philadelphia, Pa., was given a trial trip on the Delaware River, Oct. 7, 1884, and was then transferred to the representatives of the State of Maryland. The vessel is patterned after the Government revenue cutters. She left on the same night for Annapolis, Captain Waddell, late of the Confederate cruiser *Shenandoah*, in charge.THE tug *Mayflower*, at Norfolk, has been repaired, and is about ready for service.REAR-ADMIRAL English took command of the U. S. Naval Force on the European Station on Sept. 20, hoisting his flag on the *Lancaster* at Southampton, England.THE *Tallapoosa* was again lifted October 7 and towed three-quarters of a mile further in the harbor of Edgartown, towards the light-house, where she grounded in 6½ fathoms of water.

ROSLYN, L. I., Oct. 7.—Lieut. William H. Emory, U. S. Navy, received on Wednesday, at Roslyn, N. Y., from the Humane Society of Massachusetts, a silver medal, given as a recognition of his services in rescuing Lieut. Greely and his companions. The face bears the following inscription: "Reward of Merit to Lieut. William H. Emory for his conspicuous gallantry and zeal in rescuing Lieut. Greely and

his men, June, 1884. Courage and Perseverance." The obverse side is embellished with scenes representing the dangers of the sea, with the paternal hands in the centre and the words, "Humane Society of Massachusetts, 1791," encircling the whole.

CAPTAIN Bedford Pim, R. N., holds that the principles of modern shipbuilding are radically wrong. England has 20,000 ships he says, and loses 8,000 of them every year, and on an average one life is lost with every vessel. The ships, he contends are too long, are top-heavy, and, as it is necessary to load them to a dangerous degree, when they meet with an accident they sink like bars of lead.

REAR Admiral Daniel Ammen, U. S. N., writes to the New York Herald, calling attention to the fact that in October, 1860, he proposed modifications of the "Rules of the Road," at sea. He proposes a system of fog whistles to indicate the course a sailing vessel is taking. He also proposes improvements in the present system of carrying lights by sailing vessels.

THE tug belonging to the Yard at Portsmouth has been ordered to take a draft of men from the *Vandalia* to the *Galea*. The tug at New York has been ordered to take a draft of apprentices from the *Minnesota* to the Training Station at Coasters' Harbor Island.SECRETARY Chandler proposes to recommend to Congress again this fall the purchase by the Government of the Ericsson torpedo boat *Destroyer*.

THE new Detail Board has been meeting daily since organized, and seems already to have become master of the situation. Thus far everything has gone on harmoniously, though no difficult cases have come up that would likely lead to controversy.

THE sixth gun for the *Dolphin*, now at Annapolis, will probably be shipped to New York by rail on Saturday.

The Ordnance people of the Navy are well pleased with the progress being made in the construction of the guns at the Washington Navy-yard. They expect to have one a month completed now for the next several months, and two thereafter, until the entire number for the new cruiser have been delivered.

THE Board of Paymasters, which has been in session at the Navy Department for the past several weeks preparing a new allowance table for seamen, in accordance with the recommendation of the Ratings Board report, has completed its labors, and their new table is in the hands of the printer. It is still subject to the approval of the Secretary, and until his return it will not be issued.

THE charts for the new despatch boat *Dolphin* were issued this week under the new system recently inaugurated by the Hydrographic office, under which the charts are arranged with reference to their geographical position, without regard to the office of publication as has been the custom heretofore. The general sailing and coast charts are distinguished from the others by large type, and with aid of consecutive numbers can be selected without trouble. Those navigators who have been informed of the new system regard it as a great improvement over the old.

LIEUT. Commander R. E. Impey was before the Naval Examining Board at the Navy Department on Thursday for examination for promotion. The examination of Commander Roderick McCook who was before the Board last week has been postponed until the latter part of the week.

THE case of Lieut. R. H. McLean (Junior Grade), who was examined for promotion some time since, and found morally disqualified, has, by direction of the Secretary, been referred back to the Board, with the request that his examination be reopened and he be allowed to be represented by counsel. He was given a hearing on Thursday.

LIEUT. Edwin S. Jacob, on duty in the Hydrographic Office, while lifting a screen in his office the other day, sustained a severe rupture, which, we regret to say, may disable him for some time to come, if not permanently.

A STATEMENT appeared in the daily papers this week to the effect that it had been decided by the Fourth Auditor's Office that the benefit of an acting appointment as Rear Admiral does not carry with it the pay of that rank, but will come should the officer be retired as Commodore, when, if he ever commanded a squadron, he will receive seventy-five per cent. of the sea pay of an Admiral. This is incorrect. The question has not come before the office, but the officials have not hesitated in saying that no such decision could be made. The law granting officers the pay of the next higher grade has been repealed and there is no law under which such a decision could be made.

THE claims of the following Naval officers for mileage under the Graham decision were passed upon favorably by the Second Comptroller of the Treasury during the current week: Jos. W. Daley, Pay Clerk, \$376.75; F. H. Ames, Paymaster, \$73.30; A. J. Pritchard, Pay Insp., \$376.75; F. L. Cooper, 2d Asst. Engr., \$671.59; W. H. Everett, Lieut., \$248.00; Montgomery Sicard, Captain, \$337.67; Walter D. Smith, Chief Engr., \$370.60; Wm. B. Brooks, Chief Engr., \$476.37; Ed. M. Olson, Chief Engr., \$774.46; David Smith, P. A. Engr., \$217.44.

NAVY GAZETTE.

ORDERED.

Oct. 4.—Lieutenant W. S. Cowles, to duty as member of the Board for the Inspection of Foreign Vessels at New York, of which Captain J. N. Miller is president.

Ensign Finley A. McNutt, to duty on the Coast Survey.

Assistant Engineer W. F. Worthington, to duty at the Morgan Iron Works, New York, in connection with the Naval Advisory Board.

Pay Inspector L. G. Billings, to temporary duty at the Naval Academy.

Oct. 6.—Lieutenant Commander Thomas Nelson, to hold himself in readiness for the command of the *Palos*.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Robert Whiting, to duty at the Naval Hospital, New York.

Oct. 7.—Lieutenant Alexander Sharp, to special duty in the Bureau of Navigation on Nov. 10.

Assistant Engineer Wm. B. Dunning, to duty at Wilmington, Delaware, in connection with the machinery of the U. S. steamer *Amphitrite*.

Oct. 8.—Lieutenant (junior grade) H. H. Barroll, to examination for promotion on Oct. 17.

Oct. 9.—Surgeon Joseph G. Ayers, to temporary duty at the Naval Laboratory, New York.

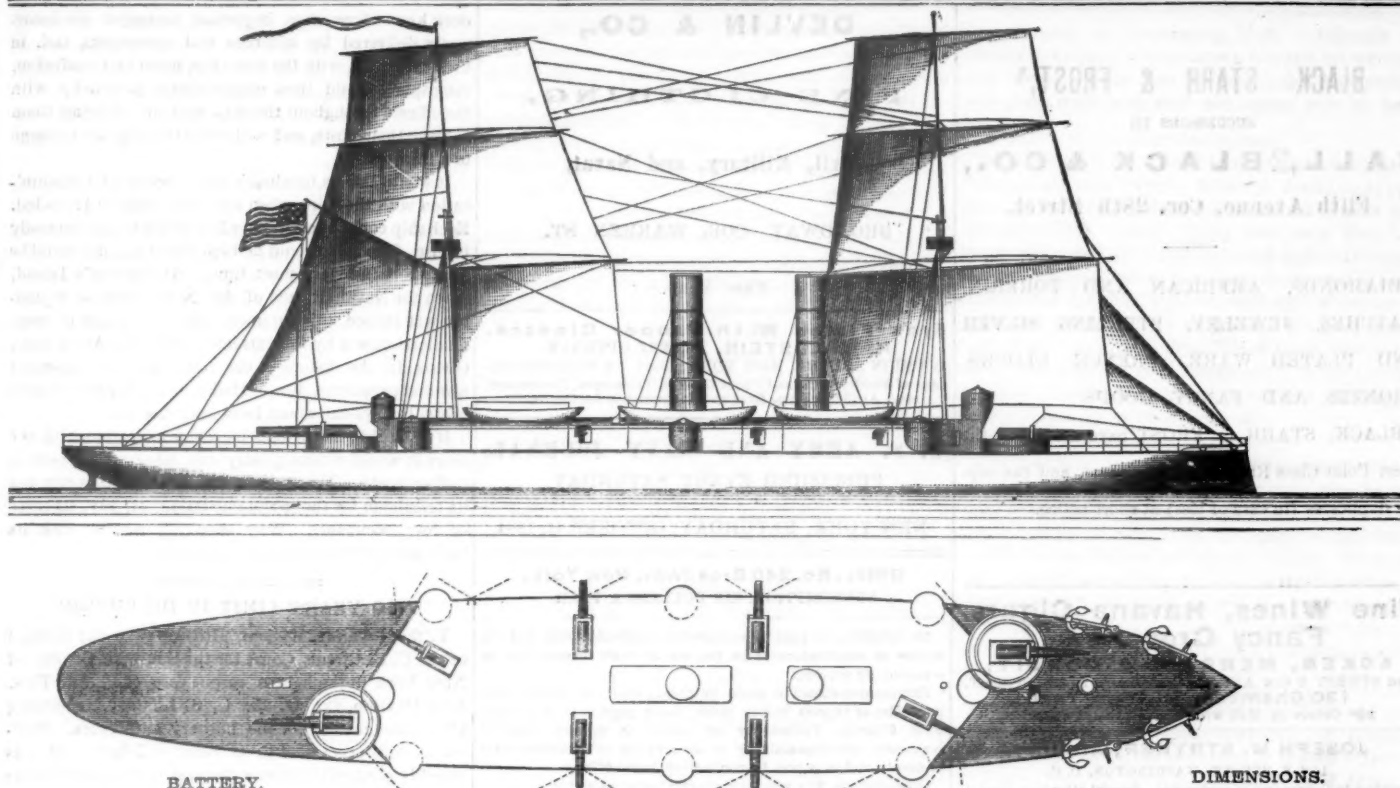
Chaplain Wm. F. Morrison, to duty at the Navy-yard, Pensacola, on Nov. 15.

Oct. 10.—Surgeon A. S. Oberly, to the Navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H., Oct. 23.

Passed Assistant Surgeon John O. Boyd, to the Navy yard, Washington, D. C.

DETACHED.

Oct. 4.—Passed Assistant Surgeon G. C. Lippincott, from the Naval Hospital, New York, and granted sick leave.



BATTERY.
Two 8-in. B. L. R.
Six 6-in. B. L. R.
Eight Revolving Cannon.

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DIMENSIONS.
Length - - - - 270 Feet.
Beam - - - - 42 Feet.
Draught - - - 17 Feet.
Displacement - 3,000 Tons.

No. 25. Proceedings U. S. Naval Institute

Oct. 6.—Lieutenant George W. Mentz, from duty in the Bureau of Navigation, and ordered to the Dolphin.
Naval Constructor S. H. Pook, from duty at the Navy-yard, Washington, on Oct. 31, and ordered to duty at the Navy-yard, League Island, on Nov. 1.

Naval Constructor Philip Hieborn, from the Navy-yard, League Island, Pa., on Oct. 31, and ordered to the Navy-yard, Washington, on Nov. 1.

Oct. 8.—Commander Allan D. Brown, from duty at the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, on Oct. 13, and ordered to duty at the Naval Observatory on Oct. 15.

Lieutenant Commander B. P. Lamberton, Lieutenants Charles Belknap and C. W. Rosenberger, Surgeon George B. Brush, Passed Assistant Surgeon Thomas C. Craig, Chief Engineer F. A. Wilson, Boatswain James Farrell, Gunner A. A. Phelps, Carpenter James Burke and Sailmaker John A. Long, from the Vandalia, and ordered to proceed home and wait orders.

Lieutenant Sumner C. Paine, from the Vandalia, and ordered to the Dolphin.

Lieutenant George H. Peters, from the Vandalia, and ordered to the Powhatan.

Naval Cadets George C. Stont, W. W. Bush and W. A. O'Malley, from the Vandalia, and ordered to the Yantic.

Passed Assistant Engineer George B. Ransom, from the Vandalia, and ordered to the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H. Paymaster W. N. Watmough, from the Vandalia, ordered to settle accounts and then wait orders.

Naval Constructor W. H. Varney, from special duty in the Bureau of Construction and Repair, and ordered to duty at Newport, R. I., as Inspector of the work to be done on the hull of the training ship New Hampshire.

Oct. 9.—Lieutenant Raymond P. Rodgers, from the Tennessee on Nov. 13, and ordered to special duty in the Bureau of Navigation on Nov. 15.

Lieutenant Harry H. Hosley, from the Vandalia, and ordered to the Tennessee.

Lieutenant John B. Collins, from the Tennessee on Oct. 13, and ordered to duty as Recorder of the Board of Inspection.

Oct. 10.—Medical Inspector C. J. Cleborne, from duty at Navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H., and placed on waiting orders.

Paymaster John Furey, from special duty in Bureau of Provisions and Clothing and ordered to resume settlement of accounts and then wait orders.

PROMOTED.

Commodore John H. Upshur, to be a Rear Admiral in the Navy from Oct. 1, 1884.

RESIGNED.

Passed Assistant Surgeon S. Augustine Brown, to take effect Oct. 7, 1884.

MARINE CORPS.

First Lieutenant S. W. Quackenbush is detached from the Marine Barracks, Washington, and ordered to duty at the Marine Barracks, Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

The leave granted to 1st Lieutenant Jessup Nicholson on Sept. 8 is extended one month from Oct. 10.

Leave is granted to Major Wm. B. Slack for one month from Oct. 6.

The term of shore service of 1st Lieutenant W. F. Spicer, at the Marine Barracks, Boston, expiring on Nov. 1 next, he has been ordered to continue on that duty until April 5, 1885.

First Lieutenant George T. Bates is detached from the Vandalia, and ordered to duty at the Marine Barracks, Portsmouth, N. H.

CASUALTIES.

Deaths.—In the Navy of the United States, reported to the Surgeon-General, for the week ending Oct. 8, 1884:

Frederick Schwatka Strang, naval cadet, Oct. 3, at Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

LAUNCH OF THE ATLANTA.

CHESTER, Pa., Oct. 9, 1884.

UPON the invitation of Mr. John Roach, the contractor for the *Atlanta*, extended through the Naval Advisory Board, a limited number of guests took the 8.20 A. M. train from Washington for Chester, to witness the launching of the 3,000 ton cruiser *Atlanta*—the second vessel of the four constructed upon the plans of the Advisory Board. Two fine palace cars of the Baltimore and Potomac Road were placed at the disposal of the guests, over 40 in number, as follows: The Secretary of War, Master and Miss Jessie Lincoln, Col. Volkmar, of Gen. Sheridan's staff, Rear Admiral Simpson, President of the Advisory Board, Captain Howell, Chief Const. Wilson, Commo. Schley, Surg. Gen. Gunnell, Eng.-in-Chief David Smith, Prof. Soley, Lieuts. Moore, Sharrer, Gilpatrick, and Ensign Filmore of the Hydrographic Office, Lt. S. Remy, Lt. Wadhams, Prof. Frisby, Chief Clerk Hogg and Mr. Croxall, of the Secretary's Office, Asst. Eng. Burdoff, Ensign Thos. Rodgers, Chief Eng. Synder, Lt. Bradbury, Paymaster Carmody, Lieut. Commander Burford, Lieutenants Bowman, Brown, Courtis and Driggs, Ensigns Alger and Jaynes, Lieuts. Nicholson, Nazro, Prof. Paul, Prof. Skinner, Lieut. Wilson and son, of the Observatory, Lieut. Metz, Field; Chief Draughtsman Powell, of the Bureau of Construction. Lieut. Comdr. Brownson joined the party at Baltimore. Admiral Nichols, Acting Secretary of the Navy, could not, on account of his official engagements be absent from the Department.

Among the visitors from New York were Admiral Jonett, Lieutenant and Mrs. Tilley, Chief Engineer and Mrs. McNary and Captain Miller. From the League Island Yard were several officers, among them Paymaster Skelding and Engineer Ashton. The Washington party left at four o'clock.

The weather being inclement and threatening, deterred a number from accepting the hospitality of Mr. Roach and availing themselves of the opportunity of a delightful ride to Chester, and of witnessing the launch of one of the vessels which is to form the nucleus of our prospective modern Navy. Before reaching Baltimore the sun made its appearance through the flying clouds and cheered up the excursion party. The slight, but doubly welcomed shower of the night previous cleared the track of dust, and jointly with the bracing northwest wind added greatly to the comfort of the trip. Before Chester was reached the sky has completely cleared, and a more delightful day for a launch could not have been prepared.

At 3.20 the *Atlanta* went off the ways with great grace and smoothness, and without the least trouble, amidst the cheers of two or three thousand spectators and the whistles of the tugs and vessels around. The mean draft of the *Atlanta* is 16 feet 10 inches. Her contract price is \$619,000, or \$205 a ton.

The management of the party was under Assistant Engineer Norton, acting secretary of the Naval Advisory Board, to whom all expressed great obligations for unceasing attention.

The members of the Advisory Board embarked on the *Dolphin* to make the trip in her to New York. Commodore Schley continued on to New York, where he has business connected with the Bureau of which he is chief.

One of the wits of the Navy remarked, as the

Atlanta glided into the Delaware, that the ship was misnamed, for the reason that she is so low forward and after that she will take much water, and be a natural diver; hence (especially when she starts out on a 14-knot cruise) you can say, "Go diver"—in other words, "Godiva," which should be her name.

The effort will be strenuously renewed at the next session of Congress to secure an appropriation to commence the construction of the additional cruisers, torpedo boats and ram recommended by the first Advisory Board. Estimates for the cost of all these vessels are to be submitted by the principal Bureaus concerned, and will be sent in with the annual estimates to be laid before Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury.

THE NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON.

THE *Herald* reports Acting Rear Admiral Jonett, who is in command of the North Atlantic Squadron, as saying, in regard to the present dilapidated condition of the vessels now at the Navy-yard, that in case of emergency the *Galena* was the only vessel ready to put out to sea. The *Tennessee*, *Sudara*, *Yantic* and *Alliance*, he said, all needed repairs to their machinery, and if ordered out could not get under way in less than from thirty to sixty days.

"Do you anticipate any emergency?" asked the reporter. "Well, I understand that filibusters are hovering about Key West and trouble is anticipated from that quarter. We cannot tell what moment a call will come from that quarter."

"What seems to be the trouble with the vessels awaiting repairs?"

"It is principally the machinery that is out of gear. The *Tennessee*, when brought into the Navy-yard, was much better than was expected, but she needs new engines still, and her cabins want to be put in some decent sort of condition. Take for instance the Admiral's cabin. It is unfit to receive an official in. My trip to Washington is to learn just what work is to be done on the vessels, and what service they are intended for. In the engineer's department above we are short eighty or ninety men. This, of course, will cause great delay in getting the vessels in order."

"Why do you not secure the men?"

"Because the law passed last year prohibiting the increase of the payroll sixty days before election ties our hands up. That law is a stickler just now, and how we are going to get over it is more than I can prophecy."

BURNING OF THE ROCKINGHAM.

REAR Admiral Wells is in receipt of the following letters concerning his action on the occasion of the burning of the Rockingham Hotel, in Portsmouth, N. H.:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Washington, D. C., Sept. 30, 1884.

Rear Admiral C. H. Wells, U. S. N., Commandant of the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H.:

SIR: I have received your letter of the 27th instant, announcing the destruction of the Rockingham House by fire, and stating that at the first alarm you dispatched a steam fire engine and a detachment of sailors from the U. S. Steamer *Vandalia*, which force under your personal direction, rendered efficient aid in not only endeavoring to put out the fire, but in saving valuable property.

The Department approves of your action, and is gratified to learn of the valuable service rendered by the detachment, under your command on the occasion. Very respectfully,

(Sgd.) Wm. E. CHADLER, Secretary of the Navy.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Sept. 29, 1884.

Admiral C. H. Wells, U. S. Navy Yard, Kittery, Me.:

DEAR SIR: I wish to express my sincere thanks to you for your kind efforts to save my property at the burning of the Rockingham House. While I regret my loss, I appreciate fully the kindness of my friends and the interest taken for my welfare. I am with high respect,

Your obedient servant, (Sgd.) FRANK JONES.

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Lundborg's Perfume, LILY OF THE VALLEY.

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Leader, Orchestra and Military Band.**
Office—POND'S MUSIC STORE, 25 Union Square, New York.

We are glad to learn from the Department of the
Plate, of the beneficial results of General Gibbon's or-
der of March 20 last requiring, with a view to accuracy
in the record, that at all target practice two non-com-
missioned officers—one belonging to the organization
practicing and the other to another of the same post in
the target pit—be present to see that the result of each
shot is correctly signalled by the markers and to keep a
record of the number of hits in each division of the
target, so that it can be compared with the record kept
at the firing point. The action taken under the order
certainly must prevent errors and carelessness, and its
terms might well be made general for the entire Army.

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any delay or failure to receive the JOURNAL, so that we may give
the matter our immediate attention.

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SOME NAVAL SUGGESTIONS.

As the orders of Secretary Chandler to the officers
composing the newly formed Board of Detail in the
Navy Department place in their charge the movements
of the various vessels in commission, it appears to us a
favorable time to again refer to the subject of the dis-
tribution of our cruisers, as spoken of in our issue of
July 15, 1883. We then stated that in our opinion the
times were ripe for a change in the antiquated squadron
system still pursued by the Naval authorities, and for
the inception of a scheme more in accord with the ne-
cessities of the Navy of to-day, as well as one far
more fairly distributing the sea duty of officers. That
such a distribution is needed, the respective cruises of
the *Lancaster* and the *Brooklyn* during the last three
years are, it seems to us, sufficient proof. The fact
that the *Lancaster* and *Quinnebaug* have just been re-
commissioned, and that the *Omaha*, *Marion* and *Pen-
sacola* will soon be ready for their officers and crews,
leads us to believe that such a scheme as we have re-
ferred to could be more readily begun now than at any
future period. It will not be long before the *Essex* will
arrive from China, having completed a cruise around
the world as a member of the North Atlantic, Pacific
and Asiatic Stations, respectively: what has been done
in her case could readily be done in all cases, the Home
Squadron being composed of the newly commissioned
vessels, and the others being reinforced from it, as cir-
cumstances required. A cruise like that of the *Essex*
is far more desirable for both officers and men than the
ordinary one; it gives everyone a chance at the pleas-
ant places as well as the unpleasant ones; it gives more
practice than can possibly be had under the old system;
it shows the flag more frequently in out-of-the-way
ports, and, in conjunction with the use of the North
Atlantic Squadron as an attachment to the School of
Application, affords far more advantages as a school of
that constant practice which is so necessary in a navy
so small as ours.

In the fitting out of ships of war, why has the use of
the telephone been entirely overlooked? What objec-
tion can there be to numerous telephone circuits
throughout a large ship? Could not a great deal of
unwise confusion and unnecessary labor be avoided by
their intelligent use? For instance, why not have a
circuit connecting with the magazines, one with the
berth deck, several with the gun deck, one for each divi-
sion of guns—one connecting with the cabin, so that
the captain can communicate directly with the officer
of the deck. Any one who has been officer of the

deck knows how often important messages are incor-
rectly delivered by orderlies and messengers, and, in
time of action, with the attendant noise and confusion,
the captain could then communicate personally with
the officers throughout the ship without obliging them
to leave their posts, and without intrusting the message
to a third party.

It would also be invaluable as a means of communi-
cation with the ships when the naval brigade is landed.
Each ship could be easily supplied with a telephone ready
for use. The cable could be kept rolled up, and could be
run ashore in a very short time. At Gardner's Island,
when the Naval Brigade of the North Atlantic Squad-
ron was landed, this summer, the only means of com-
munication was by the extremely primitive Army code.
Owing to the distance, the transmission of messages
was comparatively slow. Had it been foggy, or even
misty, the system would have been useless.

If each ship had telephonic communication with the
shore it would reduce greatly the labor of the men in
pulling boats. Nearly every house in a large city has
its telephone for the accommodation of, say, its three
or four occupants. Why shouldn't a ship, with its
two, three or four hundred occupants?

TWO YEARS' LIMIT IN DESERTION.

In the JOURNAL of Sept. 27th we gave the decision
of the U. S. Circuit Court for the Southern District of
New York in the habeas corpus case of Private Thos.
Kirk Davison, Co. G, 23d U. S. Infantry, remanding
him to the custody of the military authorities. Davi-
son at once proceeded to Governor's Island, and was
speedily arraigned before a General Court-martial there
in session. He was found guilty of the desertion (in
1872), and sentenced to dishonorable discharge and
confinement for three years. Major General Hancock,
in his review of the case (G. C. M. O. 186, Dept. East,
Oct. 2, 1884), says:

The prisoner, on arraignment, interposed, through his coun-
sel, a preliminary plea in bar of trial, to the effect that he was
not liable to be tried in consequence of the provisions of the
103d Article of War, as the offence of desertion charged against
him was perfect and complete on the 14th day of February, 1872,
and more than two years had since elapsed before the issuance of
any order for his trial. Also that his term of enlistment expired
on the 28th of July, 1875, and that he was not liable to be re-
turned to the military service unless first tried and convicted
within the time set forth in the 103d Article of War. The pris-
oner thereupon, under this plea, offered himself as a witness,
and, upon being duly sworn, testified that he had resided contin-
uously in the city of New York, the place of his original en-
listment, from the 14th day of February, 1872, until apprehended
in October, 1880, for alleged desertion—and that he knew of no-
thing which would have prevented his apprehension during that
time. In answer, however, to a question by the court, he said
he did not know whether or not his residence was known to the
military authorities. Upon this state of facts and after a very
full presentation of the law by the prisoner's counsel and by the
judge advocate, the court, upon mature deliberation, overruled
the prisoner's plea in bar of trial, and he thereupon pleaded to the
general issue. This action of the court is approved by the Major
General commanding the Department as being in accordance
with the long settled and almost uniform practice of general
court-martial since 1856, to construe and interpret the 88th
(now 103d) Article of War, then introduced into the American
Military Code from the British Mutiny Act, as not applicable to
the offence of desertion. That article interposes to prevent the
trial of an officer or soldier by a "general court-martial for an
offence which appears to have been committed more than two
years before the issuing of the order for such trial, unless, by
reason of having absented himself, or of some other manifest im-
pediment, he shall not have been amenable to justice within
that period."

The absence referred to, in order to create an impediment to
trial, has been generally considered by military men to be the
absence defined in other articles of war, namely, an absence of
the officer or soldier "from his post or proper duties, without
leave, and with intent to remain permanently absent therefrom."
A soldier, "by reason of having absented himself" under these
conditions, commits the continuous offence of desertion, and the
48th Article of War prescribes that every soldier who deserts the
service "shall be tried by court-martial, and punished, although
the term of his enlistment may have elapsed previous to his
being apprehended and tried." For these reasons deserters can-
not expect immunity from apprehension and punishment for
their unlawful absence from those military duties which they
have contracted under the obligation of an oath to perform, and
the records of the Army since 1856 show a great number of in-
stances of trials where such offenders have been tried and con-
victed after an unlawful absence of over two years. The pro-
ceedings, findings and sentence of the court are approved. In
consequence of mitigating circumstances, so much of the sen-
tence as prescribes imprisonment at hard labor is remitted. The
remainder of the sentence will be duly executed.

SOME ORDINANCE NOTES.

Information has been received of the breaking of Mr.
Mann's breech loading device, which was being tested
at Sandy Hook this week. The gun, which was built
under Mr. Mann's superintendence, with his breech at-
tachments, a description of which we have previously
given, has been at Sandy Hook for several weeks, and
on Wednesday was being fired the 24 round when the
breech broke by the crosshead in rear, rupturing on left
hand side, and breech block breaking into several
pieces. The main portion of the block was thrown
with violence to the rear. The body of the gun, with
straps, was uninjured. The pressure plug was broken,
and consequently did not record the pressure. The
velocity obtained was the same as the previous round—
1748 feet.

No information had been received at the Navy De-
partment up to Wednesday, of the recent bursting of
the six inch converted tube gun on the *Standish*, at
Annapolis, Md. This is the second occurrence of the
kind, it is believed, which has taken place at the

Academy. These guns have heretofore been considered entirely safe, and the accident on the *Standish* has somewhat surprised the Ordnance experts.

The Pneumatic Gun Carriage Company, a corporation organized in Washington to introduce a new plan of gun carriage, worked by compressed air, of which J. A. Powlett is the inventor, is to be given a hearing by the Board of Ordnance experts, at Governor's Island, on Saturday next. The Company requested the Secretary of War to allow the company to make, at the expense of the Government, a gun carriage upon Mr. Powlett's plan, but as the Department was not familiar with the new patent, the request was, of course, refused. The Secretary and Chief of Ordnance, however, were very willing to have the Board investigate the subject, and report upon the merits of the patent, when due consideration will be given to the request for the construction of the gun carriage.

The Ordnance Department of the Navy is having made at the Washington Navy-yard two beautiful models of the six and eight inch guns now under construction at the yard for the new cruisers. They are to be taken for exhibition to the New Orleans Exposition by Lieutenant B. H. Buckingham, U. S. N., on duty in the Ordnance Bureau, who is the naval representative at the exposition. He will leave Washington for New Orleans about the middle of next month. The exhibit from the Navy Department will be a very interesting and valuable one. The various articles completely illustrating the Greely Relief Expedition, which have been on exhibition at Cincinnati and Louisville, will be taken there, and, in addition, the Bureau of Navigation will have a complete exhibition of compasses of the present day, showing the development in this respect, with the improved method of testing them. From the Bureau of Ordnance there will be, in addition to the models referred to, a six inch gun, the various projectiles in use, and a complete exhibit of small arms, showing their improvement from revolutionary times to the present. The Naval Observatory will illustrate the transit of Venus, and will have an arrangement for throwing the shadow of the sun on a ground-glass plate in such a manner as to show at all hours of the day the spots on the sun.

The Chief of Ordnance of the Army recently referred to the Board of Ordnance experts the question as to whether in the conversion of the 10-inch guns into 8-inch rifles, the use of steel tubes would not be advisable. After a careful investigation, the Board has reported to the Department recommending the adoption of the steel tube. General Benét has accordingly advertised for proposals for converting fifty of these guns as recommended.

GENERAL Meigs is again in trouble about his compensation as superintendent of the construction of the New Pension Office Building. His claim for salary from the 1st of March to the 15th of August, amounting to \$1,080, has been disallowed by the First Auditor and the First Comptroller, the latter holding to his former opinion that General Meigs being a relieved officer was only entitled to the salary due him by virtue of that office, and was not entitled to the additional compensation of ten dollars per day as superintendent of the construction of the building. It will be remembered that the Court of Claims overruled the Comptroller's decision in this case some time ago, and the case was appealed to the Supreme Court, but was subsequently withdrawn by the Attorney General and the amount due under the decision paid General Meigs. Comptroller Lawrence now says that the decision of the Court does not establish a precedent for him as would a decision of the Supreme Court. General Meigs is now compelled to bring his second claim before the Court of Claims, or secure a favorable decision from the Supreme Court on the case formerly decided by the lower Court, before he will be able to get the salary now due him.

THE results of the Army rifle contest at Fort Leavenworth last week, which we give elsewhere, indicate that, as a whole, the shooting was not in all cases equal in point of excellence to that done by the Division teams. The aggregate "of the best two days' scores of the three fired" for each was as follows: Division of the Atlantic, 2,107; Division of the Missouri, 2,070; Division of the Pacific, 2,050, and the Army team, 2,013.

In following closely the rifle practice of 1884, we have noticed a want of uniformity in the method of selecting the Army team. In one Division (Missouri) a separate competition was held, in the Atlantic and the Pacific the marksmen making the highest "of the best two days' scores of the three fired" were selected. This latter plan appears to be unsatisfactory, for it tends to bring to the front marksmen whose shooting is

spasmodically brilliant; and to exclude those steady and reliable shots, who can be depended upon not to break down, but to pursue their way with steady nerves through all the difficulties attending an uphill and exciting competition. The adoption of an uniform system of selection by means of a separate and special competition would seem desirable as affording the better test of skill. While on this subject it may be well to call attention to the fact that the Hilton Trophy was easily won at Creedmoor by the Division of the Atlantic team with an aggregate score of 1,018 points, thereby exceeding by 53 points the highest record heretofore made with the Service rifle and cartridge.

VARIOUS accounts have appeared in the daily papers announcing the sailing on different dates of the new despatch boat *Dolphin* from Chester, Pa., on her trial trip, and her subsequent arrival at New York, which statements were all incorrect, as the *Dolphin* on the 8th of September had not left Chester, and it did not leave until after the launch of the new cruiser *Atlanta*, which took place on Thursday, October 9th, 1884. The only official information received at the Navy Department this week regarding the trial of the *Dolphin* was a brief despatch from Chief Engineer Henderson, announcing that on a short trial trip made from Chester as far as the "Buoy of the Middle," a speed of 15 knots against the current was made. The engines, he states, worked "beautifully."

SECRETARY Chandler has addressed a letter to the Second Comptroller requesting him to suspend the settlement of the Navy longevity claims arising under the acts of August 5, 1882, and March 3, 1883, until he has had an opportunity of submitting his views to Congress. His letter is very brief, simply making the request without any intimation as to what his recommendations to Congress will be. The Second Comptroller had just begun the settlement of these claims, a large batch having been forwarded from the Auditor's Office the first of the week. None of them, however, had been finally settled, except the cases of Hawkins and Jordan, which were paid some weeks ago, Congress having specially provided for them as Court of Claims. It was proposed by the Comptroller to continue the payment of those now on file under the Court's decision in the two cases mentioned, but in view of the Secretary's request, action will be deferred upon them, until it is seen what effect his recommendations to Congress will have. It is not quite understood at the Comptroller's Office what the Secretary's motive is in wishing the settlement of the claims suspended. They are of the opinion that the claims will ultimately have to be settled.

PUBLIC sentiment in Great Britain in regard to the condition of the Navy seems to have been at last aroused to that pitch that decisive action on the part of the Government may be looked for at an early date, and the old-time boast that "Britannia Rules the Waves" again become a prosaic fact instead of a poetic fantasy. The *Army and Navy Gazette*, referring to the subject, says: "At all risks, at any cost, and with vigorous energy, the proud position of Great Britain as the first Naval Power must be maintained. We cannot entertain the idea of being 'vanquished on the sea,' which has ever been England's glory. Our best interests demand prompt action. To possess boundless wealth, to build fleets, to rule the seas, and to be in a state of helplessness, is a position altogether indefensible and humiliating."

THE Quartermaster General has recently had made at the Philadelphia depot a complete set of models of tents now in use by the Army. They were made on a scale of one and half inches to the foot, making a model sufficient in size to give an elegant representation of the modern tent. These diminutive tents are to be placed on exhibition at the Smithsonian Institution at Washington.

THE Office of Naval Intelligence, in its General Information Series, No. III., presents us with "Examples, Conclusions and Maxims of Modern Naval Tactics," by Commander Wm. Bainbridge Hoff, U. S. N. The book shows fully the confused state in which the modern tacticians have placed the matter of steam tactics; it is, necessarily, only a presentation of the varying views of different authors, with the conclusions to which they have come and the maxims which they have formulated. As to the tactics of the future, every reader is left to form his own conclusions, and to the crucial test of battle must be left their success or failure. The ship of the future, it may be remarked *apropos* of the recent articles in our columns, will,

it is thought by Commander Hoff, "ordinarily be barquentine rigged, with generous fore and aft schooner sails (lashed on the foot to booms, and not trysails), with yards ready to go aloft and square sails to bend and set."

By direction of the Chief Signal Officer the name of Howgate has been dropped from the Arctic maps prepared by the Greely party, and the names of other officers substituted. Lieut. Greely and party were not aware of the charges of embezzlement against Howgate and his subsequent arrest until their return, and in their explorations his name was bestowed upon a number of points and places hitherto unknown. We have seen a copy of the map of the explorations made to the extreme northward by Lieut. Lockwood, in which appears the names of prominent Army officers, that of Howgate being conspicuous by its absence.

THE friends of Lieut. Ray, of Point Barrow fame, are very zealous in their efforts to secure him the vacancy in the Quartermaster's Department, which has remained unfilled so long. He has many competitors, however, whose friends are equally urgent. There is also a general rush for the vacancy in the Commissary Department. It would be absurd to predict who the President will appoint to these vacancies, as he is not accustomed to give any hint as to his intentions in such cases.

WEDNESDAY next, Oct. 15, the cavalry shaft will be dedicated on the Gettysburg battlefield. A reunion will take place there, the same day, of the survivors of the Second Cavalry Division, General D. McM. Gregg's and Custer's Michigan Brigades. Large numbers of ex-soldiers from various States, including Maine and Michigan, will be present. The memorial shaft is a very handsome work, costing some \$2,000, and was designed at the Eagle Marble Works, Reading, Pa.

THE somewhat indefinite responsibility of Ordnance Sergeants at ungarrisoned military posts since the amendment of paragraph 273 of the Regulations in G. O. 36, A. G. O., of April 21, last, has been settled by the amendment of par. 270, contained in G. O. 111, of September 30, which we published last week, and which places the military control of non-commissioned officers of the general staff serving at posts not occupied by troops in the military commander of the geographical department in which they are serving.

THE article entitled "On to Khartoum," by First Lieut. John Bigelow, Jr., U. S. A., which appears on our first page, is a most careful, conscientious, and interesting study of the problem to the solution of which the English have now set themselves in earnest, and which promises to grow more interesting as it develops. The map which accompanies the article has been drawn expressly for the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL by Lieut. Bigelow, and is the most complete of any we have thus far seen. The extraordinary delusions, blunders, and misstatements which occupy the English press make this article of Lieutenant Bigelow and the map which accompanies it exceptionally valuable, as they are the fruit of most intelligent study, unbiassed by national prejudice or official reserve.

A LARGE number of officers and their friends assembled at the rooms of the Military Service Institution, on Thursday, to listen to an interesting paper on "Iturbide and Maximilian," by Captain Reuben M. Potter, U. S. Army, retired, who in his old age, devotes much of his leisure to literary pursuits. The paper was read by Gen. W. D. Whipple, U. S. A., Capt. Potter's condition of health not permitting him to be present.

QUARTERMASTER General Holabird has given orders to have embroidered and gotten ready, from time to time, a complete set of colors, regimental, national and camp colors, for distribution among the various regiments. Suitable cases for their preservation are also being made and will be furnished from time to time as the colors are completed. It will not be necessary to make application for these colors, as each regiment will be supplied with them as soon as they can be gotten ready.

THE longevity pay case of Captain Morton involving the question of credit for cadet service, which was appealed by the Attorney General, will be argued in the Supreme Court on Tuesday next, it having been advanced on docket.

THE Board of Officers for the examination of civilian candidates for commissions in the Army will organize at Fort Monroe, Va., on Wednesday next, October 16.

INSTRUCTIONS have been given to the Depot Quartermaster at Philadelphia to purchase a limited number of helmets for both mounted and foot officers, and a small supply of cloth and doeskin of extra fine quality suitable for officers' uniforms, with a view of supplying them to officers at cost price.

No steps have yet been taken by the Secretary of War looking toward the appointment of a court to inquire into the conduct of officers and men of the Greely expedition, the matter being deferred for consideration at a meeting of the Cabinet on the return of the President.

THE Board of Ordnance Officers, of which Col. Baylor is president, appointed in accordance with the Act of Congress of July 7, last, to report upon the number and kind of guns and projectiles required for the military service, has about completed its report and it is expected at the War Department in a very few days.

THE general order prescribing regulations for admission to and management of the new naval war college was prepared by Commodore Walker, and forwarded to Secretary Chandler at New York, on Tuesday for his approval, Acting Secretary Nichols declining to take action upon it. The order provides that the school shall be open to all officers above the rank of Naval Cadet. No applications for admission to the new school have yet been received nor have any requests been made by officers to be detailed as instructors. Several have been asked if they desired this duty, but declined it. Commodore Luce will doubtless be allowed to select his own assistants. The Army officer to instruct in military science and tactics has not yet been heard from.

Two Eskimo dogs, bred at Disco, Zampa and Schneiker, will be exhibited in the Industrial Art Hall, Philadelphia, at the National Breeders' Dog Show, next week, Oct. 16-18. They are the property of Surgeon Howard E. Ames, of the U. S. S. Bear. They belonged to the private team of Gov. Peterson, and are some of the most valuable dogs ever known in that country, having a record of over 90 miles in 12 hours. They are docile and affectionate, and of the purest strain.

THE Mexican Veteran Association held its annual meeting at St. Louis, Mo., on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of this week. There was a large attendance, including many veterans whose names stand high on the scroll of fame. The interest of the meeting was enhanced by the presence of a number of veterans from Mexico, in response to an invitation extended to them through General Diaz.

RECENT DEATHS.

THE funeral of Naval Cadet Frederick S. Strang, U. S. N., who died at the Naval Academy, Oct. 3, took place on Sunday, Oct. 5, at the Naval Cemetery. The parents of the young cadet, who live in Salem, Oregon, could not get to Annapolis in time for the funeral, but his uncle, Lieut. Frederick Schwatka, 3d U. S. Cavalry, came with his wife and took charge of the remains. Chaplain McAllister officiated at the academy chapel and at the grave. A squad of cadets fired a salute over their dead comrade. The academy band preceded the funeral cortege, composed of Superintendent Ramsey and other officers of the academy in full dress uniform, the battalion of cadets and a squad of sailors. The deceased was but seventeen years old, and entered the academy Sept. 27th last.

WE regret to learn of the death at Fort Elliott, Texas, October 7, 1884, of 1st Lieutenant James S. Marsteller, 24th U. S. Infantry, the death being the result of accidental shooting while out gunning. Lieutenant Marsteller was a native of Virginia, and received an appointment as 2d Lieutenant, 24th Infantry, January 20, 1875; promoted 1st Lieutenant January 7, 1879. He is spoken of as a capable and efficient officer.

He leaves a widow and a young daughter. Mrs. Marsteller is a daughter of the late Major Placidus Ord, U. S. A., and a niece of the late Gen. E. O. C. Ord, U. S. A.

EDWARD RYAN, who served in the U. S. Navy from 1862 to 1865 as Mate and Acting Ensign, died at Jersey City, October 4. At the time of his death he was a detective on the police force of that city.

THE Navy Department received information this week of the death at Augusta, Ga., October 7, from yellow fever, of Naval Cadet A. B. W. Cohen, U. S. N.

(From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.)

THE NEED OF A NAVY.

THE European powers which have created great new fleets are beginning to distrust them. Even the British, the greatest of all, is looked upon as not equal to the demands that may be made upon it in case of a war with France, Germany or Italy, and the governments of these latter countries are not satisfied with their fleets of steel-clad, big-gunned vessels. As for the American Navy, it is in such a condition that it could offer no defence, much less offence, if we were to be involved in hostilities with an European power, or even with the petty republic of Chili. The greater number of the vessels we possess are simply fit for pleasure cruises in a time of peace, and for making a show of the

American flag in distant seas, where there is no likelihood of a gun being fired except for a complimentary salute, or for the announcement of sunrise and sunset. We have a fine organization of officers and seamen, but these cannot constitute a navy.

The United States might, with advantage, sell or break up nearly all the vessels on the Navy Register; for they would be useless in case of a war. A new navy should be created, composed of steel-clad vessels, supplied with the best guns that could be constructed and with all the contrivances that have been devised by modern science. It would be economical to do this now, when the world is at peace, and when we have a surplus revenue that ought to be used to advantage. It would be much better to spend fifty millions annually for several years on a new navy, the construction of which would promote industry and stimulate invention, than to resort to a tariff for revenue only, which would destroy our industry. The two kinds of protection—against foreign foes and against foreign competition with our manufactures—should go side by side, and the country would then be secure against the two most dangerous forms of hostility.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

Leave of absence for four days, to take effect on or about November 4th, is granted 2d Lieutenant C. R. Edwards, 23d Inf. (Camp Garfield, Cleveland, Ohio). (S. O. 206, D. East, Oct. 10.)

A Board of Officers, to consist of Major M. P. Miller, Captain J. B. Brinkley and 1st Lieut. Frank Thorp, B. Q. M., 5th Artillery, will meet at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., to report upon the qualifications of enlisted men for appointment as post quartermaster sergeants. Sergeant Major E. R. Brown and Quartermaster Sergeant John W. Atkin, 5th Artillery, will report for examination. (S. O. 206, D. East, Oct. 10.)

Leave of absence for fifteen days is granted 1st Lieut. C. M. Gandy, assistant surgeon (Fort Brady, Mich.) (S. O. 206, D. East, Oct. 10.)

1st Lieut. H. B. Anderson, 4th Artillery, member of the Division Atlantic Team of 1884, will proceed to Governor's Island, N. Y., in time to report on the morning of the 15th inst. (S. O. 63, Div. Atlantic, Oct. 9.)

The following changes in the Medical Department are ordered: Capt. L. G. Loring, Asst. Surgeon, from the Dept. of the East to the Dept. of California; Capt. F. F. Harvey, from the Dept. of Dakota to duty in the Surgeon-General's Office, relieving Capt. B. W. Shufeldt, who is assigned to the Dept. of the Missouri. (S. O. H. Q. A., Oct. 9.)

A G. O. M. is appointed to meet at David's Island, N. Y. Harbor, October 15. Detail: Lieut. Col. A. L. Hough, 16th Inf.; Major A. A. Woodhull, Surgeon; Captain A. B. MacGowan, 12th Inf.; 1st Lieut. M. Leahy, 18th Infantry, W. Hoffman, 11th Inf.; E. L. Bailey, 4th Inf.; John McE. Hyde, 8th Inf.; C. D. Cowles, 23d Inf.; James Brennan, 17th Inf., and 2d Lieut. H. H. Benham, 2d Inf., Judge-Advocate. (S. O. H. Q. A., Oct. 9.)

A G. O. M. is appointed to meet at Columbus Barracks, O., Oct. 15. Detail: Lieut. Col. R. H. Offley, 17th Inf.; Captains William Fletcher, 20th Inf.; Geo. F. Towle, 19th Inf.; Jas. C. Merrill, Asst. Surgeon; S. B. Stafford, 15th Inf.; C. G. Penney, 6th Inf.; 1st Lieut. F. Taylor, 14th Inf.; G. L. Converse, 3d Cav., and A. Ogilvie, 17th Infantry, Judge-Advocate. (S. O. H. Q. A., Oct. 9.)

The sick leave of Captain J. S. Payne, 5th Cavalry, is extended two months. (S. O. H. Q. A., Oct. 9.)

Captain W. Conway, 22d Infantry, now on leave, will report to the Supt. G. R. S., New York City, to conduct recruits to the Department of the Missouri, and will then join his company. (S. O. H. Q. A., Oct. 10.)

The leave of Lieutenant J. M. Cunningham, 19th Inf., is extended two months. (S. O. H. Q. A., Oct. 10.)

The sick leave of Lieut. W. T. Howard, 2d Artillery, is extended six months. (S. O. H. Q. A., Oct. 10.)

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Nix asks: What campaigns are enlisted men entitled to wear the "service in war" chevron for? Ans.—Campaign in Southern Oregon and Idaho, and Northern parts of California and Nevada, 1865-68; Campaign against the Cheyennes, Arapaho, Kiowa, and Comanches, in Kansas, Colorado, and the Indian Territory, 1867, 1868 and 1869; Modoc war, 1872 and 1873; Campaign against the Apaches of Arizona, 1873; Campaign against the Kiowa, Comanches, and Cheyennes, in Kansas, Colorado, Texas, Indian Territory and New Mexico, 1874 and 1875; Campaign against the Northern Cheyennes and Sioux, 1876 and 1877; Nez Perce war, 1877; Bannock war, 1878; Campaign against the Northern Cheyennes, 1878 and 1879.

W. S. asks: If a man enlists under his mother's maiden name, serves his time, is honorably discharged, and re-enlists, is he entitled to wear the Service chevron? Ans.—Certainly.

Constant Reader asks: Is there an ordnance detachment at Indianapolis, and who commands it? Ans.—Yes, at Indianapolis Arsenal, commanded by Captain F. A. Kross, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A.

L. S. asks: What rank does a band leader of a regiment hold? Does he have any different rank or allowance from those of a non-commissioned staff officer of a regiment? Is it proper for any soldier to address a band leader as he would any soldier in his company, etc.? Should not a band leader be addressed by his proper rank (if he has any), as sergeant or corporal in a company? Ans.—His rank is that of Chief Musician, and he has a special rate of pay (\$60 a month), and is entitled to the benefits of the Act of August 4, 1864, for re-enlistment. His position entitles him to be approached and spoken to respectfully by the enlisted men of the regiment. It would be proper to address him, in official conversation as Chief Musician, but in many regiments band leaders are spoken to as "Mr." so and so, and answered with the customary "Sir."

Inquirer asks: If a young man, not of age, enlists and stays in the Army until of age, can his parents then get his discharge by reason of the fact that he was a minor when he enlisted? Ans.—The U. S. Circuit Court has recently decided that a minor cannot avoid his enlistment, and that if his parents do not apply for his discharge before he is 21, their right to his services ceases.

F. C. W. P. asks information as to how to join the 22d regiment fire corps, etc. Ans.—There is no fire corps attached to the 22d regiment. For further particulars address Drum Major Brown, care of 22d Regiment Armory, 14th street, near 6th Avenue.

Sergeant U. S. A.—As you do not give your name and company we are unable to give the information you desire.

J. M. C. asks: In undress guard-mounting, when music is not dispensed with by order, should the field music take position as designated in "Guard-mounting," Upton Tactics, and details be marched on parade ground with music? Ans.—Yes, the music is there to play.

ALBIX.—You stand No. 4 on the Hospital Steward list.

C. A. G. asks: 1. Can I obtain Secretary Chandler's last report of the Navy to Congress, if I send to the Navy Department? Ans.—It is very probable you could.

2. Where can I obtain the Navy list of the British Navy? Ans. D. Van Nostrand, 23 Murray St., New York.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

THE report of the Board of Visitors to the U. S. Naval Academy for the year 1884 was handed to Secretary Chandler last week. It is accompanied by a special report prepared by Mr. Dorman B. Eaton, upon the conditions of admission to the Academy and recommending a radical change in the appointment of Cadets. Both reports are voluminous, the latter covering fifty or sixty pages of foolscap. Although dated in June, Mr. Eaton only recently completed his special report, which accounts for the long delay in the submission of the other report.

The report proper, prepared by the Board, which consists of Rear Admiral R. W. Shufeldt, Hon. Robt. C. Schenck, Senators Pendleton and Angus Cameron, Representatives S. S. Cox, Goff and Evans, Hon. Dorman B. Eaton, Hon. Stephen M. Allen, of Boston; Prof. Edward S. Joyner, of S. C., and Messrs. E. S. Jewett, of Kansas, and William H. Upham, of Wis. Relative to the status of Cadets at the Naval Academy, the report says:

Both legal analogies and the interests of justice require that they, like their predecessors, the midshipmen, should, while at the Academy, be regarded as a part of the Navy and be subject to Courts martial.

This is the view taken by the most experienced naval officers whom the board has been able to consult. Under the present system cadets who have been sent away for fraud and other moral delinquencies are liable to be reappointed and again admitted, there being no legal authority for their exclusion. There is now in the Academy a cadet who had been once discharged for fraud at the examinations. Hazing is the only offence of which the Academic Board or Superintendent can take action upon to definitely terminate a cadet's career in the institution. The board recommends that selections for the Academy should be made a year before admission, and the examinations take place so that successful candidates be ready to enter by June 1 to 10. This would give time to remedy neglect or fill vacancies, and enable cadets to enter better prepared.

The board speaks approvingly of the studies, and suggests that the Secretary of the Navy require a report to be made by the superintendent, setting forth what advantages or disadvantages would accrue from the extension of the course from four to five years; what changes would be made necessary or practicable in organization, in instructors, or in course of study, and what would be the additional expense to the Government; also to add an outline of the course, as so modified, and any other suggestions deemed proper; also such recommendations as he may deem proper for the further development of special or elective advanced courses in the later years of the regular course, looking also to the development of post-graduate courses hereafter for special study of the highest departments of naval science.

On the subject of the standard of scholarship, the board has made special investigation, and in its judgment no change is desirable, whether for admission or for subsequent graduation.

Relative to the buildings and grounds, which were found in a satisfactory condition, the board thinks it important that all the grounds now owned by the Government be appurtenant to the Naval Academy, including the site of the hospital and cemetery, should be kept intact, and that no part of them should ever be sold, but that additions should be made. There should be new and additional quarters provided for the cadets and for officers now living outside.

There is a small tongue of land owned by private individuals which divides the grounds of the Academy on the shore. It has become an unsightly nuisance, and should be at once taken possession of for the use of the Academy.

The quarters for cadets at present seem totally inadequate, and are so unfortunately situated as to render a proper plan of general improvement in the future very difficult of execution. The board therefore recommends a new building for such quarters in a more healthy spot, and with accommodations for 400 cadets. The board also recommends that orders be at once given for the proper completion of the superintendent's house. The officers of the Academy have given great attention to sanitary affairs, and are remedying all difficulties as fast as possible. Considering the age of the buildings and their old-fashioned appliances, never first class, the sanitary condition of the Academy is remarkably good.

The report says it is gratifying to observe that the present superintendent has given a merited prominence to seamanship, ordnance and navigation, important branches of the naval profession. The board suggests that in the Department of Seamanship and Shipbuilding, there are needed working models of iron or steel steamships, and hopes they will be supplied in place of the obsolete wooden models.

The discipline of the Academy seems all that could be desired and the many social privileges awarded for good conduct to the cadets is the proof of this. In four years the average number of demerit marks has been reduced 50 per cent, against the average number to each cadet for the preceding ten years. The board is satisfied that the cadets receive severe discipline in case of any infraction of the regulations, whilst accorded liberal privileges for good conduct.

A committee of the board attended the oral examinations in French, and read the examination papers in both French and Spanish, and pronounces the result extraordinary with the amount of time allowed, bearing favorable comparison with the best colleges.

The board commends the economical administration of the financial affairs and recommends that the usual amount yearly devoted to the purchase of new books be continued. It suggests such a change in the law and practice as will cause the visitors to be classified so as to hold their positions for two or three years in succession. A few members holding over would greatly facilitate the work.

Mr. Dorman B. Eaton presents a special report on the relation which the present method of filling cadetships sustains to the many incompetent persons sent for examination, and the numerous cadetships generally vacant, or the question of the need and practicability of bringing the examinations for entering the Academy nearer to the homes of those who wish to enter it. More than one-third of the cadetships which the law contemplates will be filled, he says, "are left vacant under the present method of selecting cadets." The average number in the graduating class for the last thirteen years has been under fifty-five.

He trusts there are "a few well-informed and patriotic citizens who do not feel the need that our Navy, both for commerce and for war, should be—and resolve that in the near future it shall be—made worthy of our country and adequate for its defence, conditions hardly to be reached, and certainly not likely to be long maintained, without many more able and highly educated naval officers than we now have." But beyond this, he adds, the very object of such an academy, and the essential conditions of attaining that object are lost sight of when the classes are so small that the number of graduates very little exceeds the number of naval officers who must be selected each year from among them. He recommends that the number of cadets be increased to 500 or 600, and says he has the highest authority for stating that portions of the present outfit are not utilized, and that only an additional number of sleeping rooms

and of teachers are needed to enable the number of cadets to be largely increased.

The present system is, he declares, unconstitutional. The cadets at West Point and Annapolis alike are inferior officers in the view of the constitution, and their appointment is an executive and not a legislative function. The Constitution declares that Congress may vest the appointment of inferior officers in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments; but Congress has no authority or right to take such appointments to itself or to distribute them among its own members. It might as well thus distribute all the appointments to the departments and custom houses. He offers the following fundamental conditions as a proposed system for admission to the Academy:

Appointments to cadetships should be apportioned to the States (allowing one to each territory and one to the District of Columbia) with conditions, if deemed wise, in the interest of Congressional districts as hereafter mentioned.

The examinations should be seasonably held at such parts of the Union as will accommodate one or more States, without requiring applicants to travel unreasonable distances, but those residing not too far from Annapolis could still go there to be examined. Examinations could be held at one or two places in New England, and at as many in California, for example.

There should be an appropriate form of application for an examination, in which the applicant should be required to set forth under oath his age, residence, nationality, education, and such facts covering his mental and physical capacity, and his history, accompanied with proper vouchers for his character, as would altogether show him to be apparently qualified for admission to the Academy. Neither any influence nor any recommendation on the part of any member of Congress, governor, mayor, party manager, or other prominent person shall be required for making his application. But such officers, like other citizens, could advise friends to make an application and take their chances with others in a free, manly way.

The tests and questions for these local examinations, whether relating to physical or mental qualifications, should be prepared and applied according to the directions of the academic board of the Academy, subject to any proper supervision by the Secretary of the Navy. They should be of the same kind and grade which would be used if the applicant was examined at Annapolis. Those who failed to pass above a prescribed minimum grade, should be held ineligible to admission, precisely as they would be if examined at the Academy and there could be just provisions for re-examination in proper cases.

The quota of a State should be filled by selecting the highest in grade (under a proper combination of the mental and physical tests) from those who competed from the State. If the distribution of cadetships among the congressional or judicial districts of a State should be thought more important to secure the most meritorious applicants from the whole State an applicant from any district, who has passed the minimum grade for eligibility could be given a preference over candidates from other districts of the same State, although they have shown superior qualifications.

A medical officer in the service of the United States, near the place of examination (or what would be preferable, such an officer from the Academy, with one other officer therefrom taking the questions) should attend the examinations. The answers upon the papers prepared at the Academy would be taken back there by the examiners. The papers would be marked and graded at the Academy from whatever States the applicants came, and thus complete uniformity and justice would be secured. Except those near at hand who went there for examination, only those finally appointed for admission would need go to Annapolis at all.

In case of vacancies occurring at any time after the annual examination, those on the examination lists should be eligible in the order of their standing to fill such vacancies.

To meet the technical need of an appointment, the Secretary of the Navy should be required to appoint those graded highest on the examination list according to clear rules, subject to which all the examinations should be conducted.

Senator Pendleton concurs "most heartily in the general spirit and in most of the conclusions of Mr. Eaton's special report." The other members of the special committee, all of whom concur in the report, are E. S. Joynes, W. H. Upham, S. M. Allen, and E. S. Jewett.

THE ARMY TEAM—1884-85.

The competition for places on the Army team, and for the contingent prizes, closed at Fort Leavenworth on Friday last, Oct. 3, amid general enthusiasm. Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan and staff, Gen. Angur and staff, Col. Kelton, and many other distinguished and veteran officers being present at the finish. 1st Lieut. Lewis Merriam, 4th U. S. Infantry, of the Division of the Missouri, an excellent and steady shot, won first place. The team, with scores, is as follows:

	Distance.	First Day.	Second Day.	Third Day.	Best 2 days.	Total for 3 days.
Lieut. Lewis Merriam, 4th Inf.	200	28	28	31	56	261
Lieut. T. J. Clay, 10th Inf.	300	29	28	31	57	252
Corpl. Wolford, 10th Inf.	200	27	29	30	56	251
Sergt. Barrett, Engineers.	300	29	28	31	57	260
Sergt. Chaplin, 7th Inf.	200	27	29	30	56	246
Capt. B. H. Rogers, 13th Inf.	200	26	29	28	55	248
Sergt. Saunders, 8th Inf.	200	27	29	29	56	242
Lieut. M. W. Day, 9th Cav.	200	27	29	28	56	243
Sergt. Harrell, 23d Inf.	200	26	29	27	55	243
Private Cranley, 4th Art.	200	29	29	29	58	243
Corpl. Hopkins, 1st Art.	200	27	29	27	56	243
Corpl. Casey, 8th Inf.	200	27	28	28	55	230

In the afternoon of the 3d the troops were paraded and the medals were presented by the Lieut. General. Accom-

panying him were his aides, Col. Gregory and Volkmar, the officers of the Headquarters Department of the Missouri, of the post of Fort Leavenworth, visiting officers, etc. Gen. Sheridan addressed the marksmen in complimentary terms, and congratulated them on the good example they had set to the entire Army. He then presented the medals and on reaching Capt. Rogers, 13th Infantry, the last of the first six, and the captain of the Department of the Missouri team, he took especial pleasure in complimenting him for the excellent scores made by his team throughout the division contest in which they carried off most of the honors, getting seven of the twelve places, and three out of the four out of the Department quota on the Army team. An order was then read by Lieut. Rodman, now Adjutant, announcing the winners of prizes on the Army team, and directing that the order be read at dress parade of every garrison in the United States.

The shooting throughout was excellent, although the winning score 179 is not so high as in some of the Division and Department teams. For instance, Pvt. Cranley, No. 1, of the Atlantic team, made 182; Lieut. Clay, No. 1, Div. Missouri, 185; Corp. Hopkins, No. 1, Dept. California, 179; Lieut. Sage, 5th Inf., No. 1, Dept. Dakota, 181. Sergt. Barrett, of the Engineer Battalion, No. 1, in the Army team of 1882, obtained fourth place this year with a score of 171. At the conclusion of the ceremonies Gen. Sheridan and staff left for Fort Washington, and Col. Kelton will shortly return to San Francisco.

The Army contest fittingly wound up the rifle season of 1884, and amply demonstrated the ever increasing interest in Army marksmanship.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

THE ARTILLERY SCHOOL, FORT MONROE, VA.

Captain Edward M. Heyl, 4th U. S. Cavalry, Acting Assistant Inspector Gen., Dept. of the East, arrived here Oct. 2, and inspected the post and garrison Oct. 3. Everything was in good shape.

Lieutenant John H. Gifford, 2d Art., registered at the Hygeia Hotel, last week. It is rumored that his engagement to a fair daughter of Old Point Comfort, is shortly to be announced. Lieutenant S. C. Lemly, U. S. N., lately of the *Thetis*, is visiting friends in North Carolina, where an exchange states he recently delivered (by request) two lectures upon the Greely Relief Expedition, for the benefit of the State Orphan Asylum. Capt. and Mrs. James M. Ingalls, 1st U. S. Art., have returned from the former's leave of absence. Captain Ingalls is an excellent mathematician, and in his capacity of Instructor at the U. S. Artillery School, is said to be preparing an extensive work on ballistics. Report further says that it is full of Calculus, and presents anything but a playful aspect.

General R. C. Drum spent one day last week here, where his son-in-law, Lieutenant Harry Hunt, U. S. Navy and wife, were visiting Mrs. Gen. de Rusey. They have since returned to Washington. The Adjutant General appears much invigorated, and even rejuvenated, since his fishing jaunt to Scotland.

Lieutenant Henry B. Osgood, 3d Art., reported for duty as Assistant Instructor at the School on the 2d.

Next month Lieutenants Johnson, Macomb, Lemly, Oyster, Bennett and Cronkhite, under Lieutenant Tasker H. Bliss, will make an accurate survey and map of the U. S. Reservation at Fort Monroe, while the remaining members of the class at the school, under Captain James Chester, will execute a similar survey of the city of Norfolk and its vicinity.

Mrs. Cowdrey, the estimable wife of Assistant Surgeon Stephen G. Cowdrey, U. S. A., has returned, after a pleasant sojourn at Carlisle, Pa.

Lieutenant Emerson Griffith, 13th U. S. Infantry, registered at the Hygeia Hotel last week.

Lieutenant A. C. Blunt, 5th U. S. Artillery, returned from, and Lieutenant George F. Barney, 2d Artillery, went upon, a short sick leave on October 2. Both officers belong to the class at the School.

Captain C. A. Alligood, M. S. K., and Miss Alligood, have discontinued housekeeping, and returned to the Hygeia Hotel, since the burglars' attempt to enter their quarters. Extensive repairs are about to be made to the officers' quarters, and the class of '86 will find the old post almost converted into a new one.

The sharpshooters cross does not meet with universal approval throughout the Army, and is considered only less ugly than the marksmen's butions.

The indefatigable Mr. Harrison Phoebe, proprietor of the Hygeia Hotel, contemplates the early addition of another story of 100 rooms to the main part of his already immense building. The present dancing pavilion is also to be added to the dining hall, and a new ballroom built out over the water. Mr. William Baugh, the post trader, is erecting a pretty little pavilion in the vicinity of the hotel and fort, for the accommodation of his news stand and notion store.

Private Byrnes, Battery G, 1st Art., recently tried by a General Court-martial, for an alleged attempt to burglariously enter the quarters of Capt. C. A. Alligood, M. S. K., escaped Sept. 30. As the guard is only provided with blank cartridges, the escape of the prisoner generally depends upon the length of his legs.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

COLUMBUS BARRACKS, OHIO.

SEVENTY recruits will leave on Oct. 15 for the Department of the Missouri for the 10th and 23d Regiments of Infantry. Lieut. A. B. McNitt, now on leave at Richmond, Ind., is ordered to conduct them to their destination.

Alexander Hughton, who deserted from Co. B, 19th Inf., 1st Battalion, surrendered himself to Colonel O'Leary to-day. The local press contains the following complimentary notice relative to the retiring and new post commandant:

Colonel Townsend and his estimable family were general favorites here, and have been untiring in their efforts to promote the welfare officially and socially of the whole command. Notwithstanding the fact that his praiseworthy considerations have been frequently abused, still the many were not punished on account of the few, but every man was treated according to his merits. The unfortunate were always given an opportunity and encouraged to correct their lives, and if they showed a true disposition to do so, they were recommended to executive clemency, which they invariably received. He takes with him the best wishes of the entire command, who sincerely regret his departure, but extend a most cordial and hearty welcome to Colonel O'Leary and family, with whom some of the officers and enlisted men, that are here now, served under, on the frontier, and are familiar with his just and sterling qualities as a post commandant. It has not been an unusual thing for Mrs. O'Leary, while on the frontier, to visit the company kitchens upon occasions when extra cooking was being done and personally superintend it, making such suggestions as would materially increase the welfare and happiness of the enlisted men, among whom she was justly and universally known as the Queen of Kindness.

Colonel O'Leary was born in New York, from which State he was appointed 2d Lieutenant of the 1st Infantry, May 14, 1857, 1st Lieutenant May 14, and Captain November 26, 1861, and Major of the 19th Infantry, May 6, 1879. He served with distinction during the late unpleasantness, and was brevetted Major, July 4,

1863, for gallant and meritorious service during the siege of Vicksburg. His family here consists of three charming and accomplished ones, and his son, Master Robert. His daughter, Miss Katie, was married a short time since to the post surgeon at Fort Ringgold, Texas; his son, Edward, is also married, and resides in St. Louis, where he is Chief Clerk in the Quartermaster's Department.

Captain S. R. Stafford, 15th Infantry, and 1st Lieut. Alexander Ogle have arrived, and are assigned to the command of Cos. A and D, respectively.

Mrs. Capt. Chas. A. Booth is visiting her sister-in-law, Miss M. L. Booth, editress of *Harper's Bazar*, N. Y.

1st Sergeant T. E. Boyston, Engineer Corps, left with a detachment of 12 selected recruits for Willet's Point to-day. Capt. G. P. Towle, 19th Infantry, left on Sunday for Fort Leavenworth with six military convicts.

ANNAPOLIS NOTES.

The United States steamer *Standish* is achieving a reputation for bursting great guns. This afternoon (Oct. 7), at a quarter past five, the second one within a year was burst to pieces. The steamer was in command of Lieut. John F. Meigs, who had the 3d division of the first class of naval cadets on board, the division numbering about fifteen. The cadets had fired five shells at a target 700 yards distant, in Chesapeake Bay, when, on the sixth shot, the gun burst with a tremendous crash and shiver of the timbers of the ship. Numbers of pieces of the gun flew completely over the ship. One piece, weighing over 500 pounds, bounded from one side of the ship to the other, making two holes in the deck as it went against the starboard taffrail. Another piece, weighing over a hundred pounds, was found lying on the port quarter, and a third piece of 500 pounds was found on the hurricane deck and nearly over the boiler. The deck was broken where it lay. No one was injured, all the pieces flying over the heads of the cadets and crew. The gun was a muzzle-loading Parrot converted into a steel lined breech-loader. It was run out from the port side of the quarter, and fortunately the cadets were steady, the gun on the right side. Had they been on the other rope a fearful loss of life would have occurred. This is the second gun of this kind that has burst on the *Standish*, and one of the same make was found cracked on the *Wyoming*. A considerable portion of the rigging of the *Standish* was carried away.

The statement that Naval Cadet Edward S. Hawke, of New Jersey, would be retired in the Navy on half pay, in consequence of having received a rupture in hauling on a rope on the late cadet's cruise, was incorrect. Captain Ramsay said: "Cadet Hawke, while on the last cruise, was attacked with hernia. It is not known that he received his injury by hauling on a rope; it may have developed from some other cause. Until a cadet shall have completed a six years' academic course he is not considered as actually belonging to the Service, but during that time is on probation and under instruction as a student. Under these circumstances, of course a cadet would not be entitled to receive pay for an injury that he may sustain while under probation."

James Hutchinson Scott, of Pennsylvania, appointee of the President, has been admitted to the Naval Academy as a naval cadet. The Naval Institute holds an annual meeting here October 10.

Officers for the battalion of Naval Academy cadets in infantry and artillery practice have been assigned as follows: Infantry—Chief of battalion, Ensign W. F. Fullam, U. S. N.; field officer, Cadet Lieut.-Comdr. D. W. Taylor; adjutant, W. G. Miller; sergeant-major, Chas. S. Stanworth.

1st Company—Captain, Wm. McKay; 1st lieutenant, John G. Tawressey; 2d lieutenant, John P. McGuinness; 1st sergeant, Armstrong Rust; 2d sergeant, Geo. B. Evans; 3d sergeant, Alexander Thompson; 4th sergeant, Wm. H. Foust.

2d Company—Captain, Walker W. Joynes; 1st lieutenant, Theodore C. Fenton; 2d lieutenant, James W. Kittrell; 1st sergeant, Benj. Wright; 2d sergeant, Chas. M. McCormick; 3d sergeant, Willard L. Dodd; 4th sergeant, Benj. Jacobs.

3d Company—Captain, Harrison A. Bispham; 1st lieutenant, Geo. B. Slocum; 2d lieutenant, Albert C. Diefenbach; 1st sergeant, Volney O. Chase; 2d sergeant, Edward W. Eberle; 3d sergeant, Joseph Strauss; 4th sergeant, Joseph W. Oman.

4th Company—Captain, Wm. W. Gilmer; 1st lieutenant, Robt. L. Russell; 2d lieutenant, James E. Shindell; 1st sergeant, Geo. W. Kline; 2d sergeant, Thos. B. Slade; 3d sergeant, Robert E. Counts; 4th sergeant, Harold K. Hines.

Color Guard—Color sergeants, Jas. T. Bootes, Geo. B. Tennant; color corporals, Albert Burnstine, Preston H. Ueberroth. Artillery—Chief of battalion, Ensign C. B. McClain, U. S. N.; substitute, Cadet Lieut.-Comdr. D. W. Taylor; sergeant adjutant, Wm. G. Miller; substitute, C. S. Stanworth.

1st Battery—Chief of the battery, Cadet Lieut. Wm. McKay; cadet master, John G. Tawressey; cadet ensign, John P. McGuinness.

2d Battery—Chief of battery, H. A. Bispham; cadet master, Geo. B. Slocum; cadet ensign, A. C. Diefenbach.

3d Battery—Chief of battery, Wm. W. Gilmer; cadet master, Robt. L. Russell; cadet ensign, Jas. E. Shindell.

4th Battery—Chief of battery, Walker W. Joynes; cadet master, Theodore C. Fenton; cadet ensign, James W. Kittrell; first crew, A. Rust, chief gunner, W. H. G. Bullard, second; second crew, A. Thompson, chief, William H. Foust, second; third crew, George B. Evans, chief, Francis A. Lewis, second; fourth crew, Volney O. Chase, chief, Joseph W. Oman, second; fifth crew, Jos. Strauss, chief, Wm. H. Caldwell, second; sixth crew, Edward W. Eberle, chief, George B. Kelly, second; seventh crew, George W. Kline, chief, Harold K. Hines, second; eighth crew, Thomas B. Slade, chief, Samuel M. Britte, second; ninth crew, Robert E. Counts, chief, C. O. Billings, second; tenth crew, Benj. Wright, chief, Willard L. Dodd, second; eleventh crew, Benj. Jacobs, chief, Arthur H. Dutton, second; twelfth crew, Charles M. McCormick, chief, George F. Cooper, second; color sergeants, J. T. Bootes, Geo. B. Tennant; color corporals, J. M. Dashiell, Chas. C. Poe, Robert B. Howell, Chas. M. Corpening, Glennie Tarbox, David S. Nes.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

HOP AT FORT ADAMS, R. I.

A short account of a "hop" given by the "4th Artillery Socials" at this post last Friday, Oct. 4, may be interesting to some of our soldier readers.

It was in every sense a success. Quite a number of the officers with the ladies of their families attended and participated in the dancing, etc. At least eighty to one hundred were present. The music under charge of Principal Musican Klein, 4th Artillery Band, was all that could be desired. There is but one drawback in this post to make these "hops" a success, that is a proper room to hold them in; the library is always used, but the accommodations are limited. We understand "The Socials" have formed themselves into a permanent organization for the winter, and are now talking up a "masquerade" for Dec. 31, 1884. I enclose a copy of the invitations, also list of officers. A. MERRIN.

MILITARY ORDER LOYAL LEGION.

At a meeting of the Illinois Commandery, held at Chicago, October 1, the following were elected members: Captain G. N. Dutcher, U. S. V.; Major T. H. Patterson, U. S. V.; Captain G. S. Roper, U. S. V.; Lieut. W. J. Hammett, U. S. V., and Captain O. F. Bane, U. S. V. General Schofield and Major Sanger, U. S. A., have been transferred to this commandery from California.

STATIONS OF COMPANIES U. S. ARMY.

Follow down the column under the letter of the company until you come to the number of the regiment, opposite to which will be found the name of the post at which the company is stationed. The first column indicates the headquarters of the regiment in the same way.

Fort or Post.	Regts.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K	L	M
Apache, Ariz.	4th												
Do.	3d												
Assiniboine, M. T.	3d												
Bowie, Ariz.	6th												
Bayard, N. Mex.	6th												
Bidwell, Cal.	18th												
Buford, D. T.	18th												
Brown, Tex.	18th												
Boise Bks., Idaho Ty.	18th												
Clark, Tex.	18th												
Concho, Tex.	18th												
Cour d'Alene, Idaho Ty.	18th												
Custer, M. T.	18th												
Davis, Texas.	10th												
Del Rio, Texas.	10th												
Ellis, M. T.	10th												
Elliot, Texas.	9th												
Grant, Ariz.	9th												
Grant, Ariz.	9th												
Hays, Kas.	9th												
Husachuca, Ariz.	9th												
Kearney, M. T.	9th												
Klamath, Ore.	9th												
Leavenworth, Kas.	9th												
Lewis, Col.	6th												
Lowell, Ariz. Ty.	4th												
Lyon, Cal.	1st												
Magnum, M. T.	1st												
McDowell, Ariz. Ty.	1st												
McIntosh, Texas.	8th												
McKinney, Wyo. Ty.	7th												
Meade, D. T.	7th												
Niobrara, Neb.	6th												
Pena Colorado, Tex.	2d												
Presidio, San Fran., Cal.	2d												
Reno, Ind. Ty.	2d												
Rice, Texas.	9th												
Riley, Kas.	9th												
Robinson, Neb.	8th												
Ringgold, Tex.	8th												
Santa Fe, N. M.	8th												
Selden, N. M.	8th												
Shaw, M. T.	8th												
Sidney, Neb.	21st												
Sill, Ind. Ty.	21st												
Sisseton, D. T.	25th												
Snelling, Minn.	25th												
Spokane, W. T.	25th												
Stanton, N. M.	21st												
Steel, W. T.	21st												
Stockton, Tex.	24th												
Sully, D. T.	11th												
Supply, Ind. Ty.	24th												
Supply, Ind. Ty.	24th												
Totten, D. T.	17th												
Townsend, W. T.	14th												
Uncompahgre, Col.	10th												
Union, N. M.	10th												
Vancouver Bks. Wash. Ty.	14th												
Verde, A. T.	23d												
Wayne, Mich.	23d												
Whipple Barracks, A. T.	17th												
Wingate, N. M.	17th												
Yates, D. T.	17th												

Stations of Infantry Cos.

Regt.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K
Niobrara, Neb.	4th									
Omaha, Neb.	4th									
Ontario, N. Y.	15th									
Pembina, D. T.	15th									
Piastburg Bks., N. Y.	15th									
Poplar Creek Agency, M. T.	15th									
Fort, N. Y.	15th									
Randall, D. T.	15th									
Reno, I. T.	24th									
Ringgold, Tex.	19th									
Robinson, Neb.	9th									
Russell, Wyo.	9th									
San Antonio, Tex.	13th									
San Diego Bks., Cal.	13th									
Santa Fe, N. M.	13th									
Selden, N. M.	13th									
Shaw, M. T.	30th									
Sidney, Neb.	21st									
Sill, Ind. Ty.	21st									
Sisseton, D. T.	25th									
Snelling, Minn.	25th									
Spokane, W. T.	25th									
Stanton, N. M.	21st									
Steel, W. T.	21st									
Stockton, Tex.	24th									
Sully, D. T.	11th									
Supply, Ind. Ty.	24th									
Supply, Ind. Ty.	24th									
Totten, D. T.	17th									
Townsend, W. T.	14th									
Uncompahgre, Col.	10th									
Union, N. M.	10th									
Vancouver Bks. Wash. Ty.	14th									
Verde, A. T.	23d									
Wayne, Mich.	23d									
Whipple Barracks, A. T.	17th									
Wingate, N. M.	17th									
Yates, D. T.	17th									

Engineer Battalion.

Lieut. Col. H. L. Abbot, Willet's Point, N. Y. H., comdg. A. B. C. D. Willet's Point, N. Y. H. S. West Point, N. Y.

* Hdqrs. Light Battery A and Batteries B, C, D, H, 24 Art. from Washington Bks. and I and M from Fort McHenry, Md., are in summer camp at Fauquier White Sulphur Springs, Va.

* Battery B, E, K, 3d Art., are in camp (Camp Mitchell) at Atlanta, Ga.

THE TEXAS COURT-MARTIAL.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

The communication in your issue of Sept. 27, headed "Courts-martial" has given some would be reformer an opportunity to make most unjust remarks about a matter concerning which he knows very little.

The Texas court consisted of nine officers. With the exception of the president, all of these officers united after the publication of the review in denying to the Department Commander that they had behaved in a manner unbecoming their positions, or that they were responsible for retarding the proceedings. They also earnestly begged that a Court of Inquiry be appointed to investigate and bring out all the facts of the matter. Many of the facts essential to a correct understanding of the case were necessarily no part of the record.

The request was denied. The absence referred to in the review was caused by the presence of the officers at a military rifle competition, and was, as stated by the Judge Advocate, an inadvertence. The officers mentioned in the review unite with "one high in authority," in regretting that they were not brought to trial, or that some measures were not taken to get at a more correct understanding of the case than is given by the review.

Thanking "Dakota" for his kindness in informing us of the opinions of Army officers concerning our supposed conduct, and also for his trouble in letting the public know his own valuable opinion on the subject, I am, very respectfully,

FR. DAVIS, Tex., Oct. 3, 1884.

TEXAS.

FOREIGN VESSELS IN CHINESE WATERS.

THE London Standard, in an account of foreign war ships in Chinese waters, says: American commercial interests are second only to those of Great Britain in China, and for their protection the United States Government have just concentrated all their war ships on the "Asiatic Station," under Rear Admiral Davis. The Trenton, flagship, Juniata, Ossipee, Essex, Enterprise, Alert, Palos and Monocacy. Each of these vessels are described by the Standard.

Germany is represented at present by two corvettes and three gunboats. Prince Adalbert, originally named the Sedan, Stoeck, Nautilus, Hyane and Italia.

The Russian Admiralty maintains a squadron composed of one ironclad and four unarmored cruisers, belonging to the "Baltic Fleet," in the Chinese and Japanese waters. Among the vessels are the Najezdnik (Corsair), the Opritchnik (Marauder) and the Razbojnik (Robber).

Portugal has one corvette and one gunboat. The corvette is the wooden Donna Estephania, and the Tamega, a composite gunboat.

The only Italian man of war at present displaying the Cross of Savoy in the Chinese Seas is the Christiforo Colombo.

The solitary vessel representing the Austro-Hungary Monarchy on the China Station is the wooden barque-rigged gunboat Albatross.

Spain always maintains a squadron for the protection of the Philippine Islands, and the vessels comprising it would be available on short notice for service on the coast of China. They are the Velasco, Marquesa del Duero and Legaspi.

No Dutch man of war appears in the last list of foreign warships in Chinese waters, but as Holland has important, though comparatively limited, commercial relations with China and Japan, she is generally represented in the East by some heavy corvettes and smaller vessels from Europe, besides the Dutch Indian Navy, organized and maintained for the protection of Java and other possessions in the East Indian Archipelago.

In the enumeration of foreign naval forces in the far East, Japan must not be left out of consideration. The

Japanese Navy, the creation of the last twenty years only, counts a personnel of 5,551 officers and men, five ironclads and eighteen unarmored vessels, besides transports and torpedo boats. The largest ironclad is the Foo-So. The Kon-Go and the Hi-Yei, sister ships, are two wooden, armored belt cruisers. The Riojo Kan is an obsolete wooden broadside Corvette. The Aduma Kan, the old Stonewall, originally built for the United States of America in 1864, is a wooden ram. Of the unarmored vessels the most modern and powerful is the Takuski, a barrette cruiser of 1,500 tons displacement and 2,887 indicated horse-power. There are also five screw corvettes, ranging from 1,000 to 1,490 tons displacement; six screw gunboats of from 100 to 400 tons, and screw and paddle-wheel despatch vessels of old and ordinary types.

SIGNAL LIGHTS AT SEA.

A SIMPLE EXPEDIENT TO INDICATE CHANGES IN A VESSEL'S COURSE.

To the Editor of the Herald:

Having read in the newspapers several paragraphs relative to the suggestions of Commander Goringe on the present prescribed system of placing on vessels running lights, and having had a sea experience both in the United States Navy and merchant service and witnessed several collisions at sea, I am much interested in such matters.

I cannot agree, however, with Commander Goringe in all he is reported to have said about the system of lights on a vessel. He proposes to change the color and position of the red and green side lights, substituting therefor "range lights," two forward and two astern, so that the slightest deviation of a vessel from her course could be instantly detected. What effect, I would ask, would that produce at sea with the wind aft and the ship steering badly? Would it not confuse the lights worse than ever? Again, how can range lights be used on a vessel with sails set? No lights will ever save vessels from colliding at sea unless the "rules of the road," after seeing them, be observed. To avoid any mistake about what course should be taken by a vessel which is meeting another end on or nearly so, or crossing another vessel's course so as to involve risk of collision, I propose to use, in addition to the masthead white light and side green and red lights, a night signal, simple in operation and construction, to be placed, according to the construction of the ship, where it can be best seen by the approaching vessel. Whoever is in charge of the deck, having occasion to change the course, seeing a vessel's red light, for instance, on his own starboard side, signals, "1. Helm a-port," while going to the right; or "2. Helm a-starboard," going to the left; or, "3. Stopped and going astern," as in his judgment is proper, he being by the "rules of the road" obliged to keep clear. The other vessel keeps on its course, minding its helm and answering the other vessel's signal. The use of this signal will not interfere in any manner with existing signals used at night, as steam whistles, fog horns, etc., for they must be heard while the proposed signal would be seen.

If by "rules of the road" at sea both vessels are required to "port" or "starboard" both signal the instant they require their course which way they are turning, and even if the wrong course is taken by either, the other vessel, understanding the signal at once, may be enabled to avoid a collision. Steam whistles and fog horns are, for many reasons, useless at night or cannot be depended on when the wind is blowing. They may, however, be used, as said before, at the same time with the signal I propose.

The tow lights would also be mixed up with the range lights proposed by Commander Goringe. Nothing in the above remarks is intended to change or deviate in any manner from the rules at present in force relating to the color, position or number of a vessel's lights, or any "rule of the road at sea" or fog signals, with the exception of making the green and red side lights in use all of one shade of green or red, and not, as at present, of different shades.

F. HOPKINS,
Ex-Acting Master, United States Navy.

THE FORT POPHAM SHOOTING CASE.

THE trial of Ordnance Sergt. Dennis Kelly, U. S. Army, for shooting Frank A. Smith, at Fort Popham, Me., in July, 1882, was commenced the latter part of last week before the U. S. Circuit at Portland, Me., Judges Webb and Colt presiding. Judge Gilbert defended the Sergeant, and in the course of his remarks said: The indictment alleges that the defendant feloniously, wilfully and unlawfully assaulted Smith. The latter was in the fort in violation of the law, and any resistance to such incursions were not unlawful. On the morning of July 29, 1882, this defendant entered the gate of the fort in discharge of his duties as custodian of the fort. The outer doors of the magazine were already open, and there was exposed 1,500 pounds of powder and a large quantity of fuse. This was material enough to have destroyed a large amount of property, if those young men had desired. His orders did not allow any one to enter the fort without a permit, and he at once ordered them out, walking toward them with his pistol in his right hand. Seeing they were doing nothing, he changed his pistol into his left hand and stooped to pick up something else to drive them off with. They made no motion to leave, and at that instant, with no knowledge of the defendant, the pistol was discharged. The defendant during the War was in the Army and took part in about thirty battles, beside skirmishes, and for his soldierly qualities he was promoted to be ordnance sergeant. Had these young men not violated the law, there would have been no accident. The proprietors of the hotel desired to have the fort as an additional attraction to their house, and wanted the sergeant to permit their boarders to enter it.

Sergeant Kelly, on Monday, testified that on the morning of the shooting he saw two men on the fort on the gun platform in proximity to the magazine, and ordered them out. He drew his pistol and approached them. Changing the pistol to his left hand, he stooped and picked up a piece of brick, which he raised in his right hand and again ordered them to leave. Both said, "Hold on," but the words were hardly spoken when the pistol was accidentally discharged. He did not intend to fire for any purpose, and could not account for the discharge.

DURING the German naval manoeuvres near Dantz, the powder smoke played a great part in the landing manoeuvres of the fleet. Its volume and density were, of course, in proportion to the enormous quantities of powder required by the heavy coast and ship guns, and both ships and fortifications were again and again so completely veiled in smoke that the gunners had nothing to guide them in aiming but the flashes of the enemy's guns. For the ships this circumstance greatly enhances the danger of mutual collisions, and still more of surprise by torpedo-boats. The electric light is said to have been applied much more successfully than in former years.

THE STATE TROOPS.

INSPECTION OF THE SEVENTH NEW YORK.

It rained on Thursday afternoon, Oct. 3, and this compelled the 7th to remain in the armory for inspection—a matter of regret for several reasons. We should have preferred the regiment in the open field, with room for skirmish as well as battalion drill. It would have been interesting to witness the boys crawl through brush and briars and over boulders to show what they still remember about the skirmish drill learned in the camp of 1863, and the capacity of the intended parade ground could have been tested first by an organization "big" in numbers, and famous for skill in maneuvering and discipline. Besides, inspections to form a thorough test of the capabilities of a regiment, should be held in the field. As all had hoped for a fair opportunity to show the regiment off to best advantage, the disappointment was felt by its members and spectators both alike. A large number of the latter were present, prominent among whom were Surgeon-General Bryant, Col. Geo. D. Scott of the 8th, Captains Eagle and Lockwood of the 12th, Lieut. Thurston of the 23d, and a number of others.

Brig.-Gen. F. H. Briggs, who made the inspection, was accompanied by Col. T. H. McGrath and Captain Freeman. The regiment, in fatigue uniform, formed promptly at the adjutant's call, which sounded at 2 P. M., and stood like a solid wall while the inspecting party walked around, after which the colonel commanded fours right, and the boys column started its march, each company on arrival at a western wall of the armory forming line. While this is an easier and quicker way to get into column of companies than that usually employed in this armory (wheeling into column, closing in mass, and taking wheeled distance), the companies are at some disadvantage in forming solid fronts, as in a movement like this it always takes some distance before a perfectly straight, unwavering alignment can be established; yet, in this case, every company long before the reviewing officer was reached, became perfectly steady, the lines straightened, and as each in succession passed the reviewing point, the whole presented as handsome a military spectacle as can be witnessed. On arriving at the opposite end of the hall the companies successively formed into fours, and regimental line was re-established with almost perfect distances. Although in the beginning of the season, yet every evolution was executed with highly commendable precision.

Without further delay the command then wheeled into column for inspection, and what followed offered but little scope for remark of an unfavorable sort. What strikes the spectator first is the animated, prompt tuck up of the muskets for inspection, a movement executed here in a manner so much superior to the average National Guard commands as to at once demonstrate the thoroughness of the system of regimental and company instruction. The men stand motionless as soon as the command attention is given, and not an eye is moved to the right or left until the strain is removed in the proper manner by an order from the company commander.

The uniforms, in many cases, show evidences of frequent use, especially on the right shoulder. This is hardly avoidable in a volunteer organization on account of the copious and frequent use of oil on the muskets, which under the system of keeping the pieces in the armory is an absolute necessity. While the pieces were not in that high state of polish peculiar to the Regular Army, yet they were universally serviceable—and that is all that is required. Accoutrements and belts were well adjusted, and uniforms fit properly. No men are to be seen here who look as if their clothes belong to some one else, a class we run across so frequently in other armories. The magnificent size and elegant arrangements of the armory harmonize to perfection with the magnificent sizes of the companies, the strictly military, decorous bearing of the men, and the easy, professional carriage of the officers. Under these conditions, the unusually large proportion of solid gloves made a decidedly unfavorable impression, while the fact that the sergeants are still equipped with the useless and long-abolished sword was a matter of surprise to practical military men. Subject to these remarks, the inspection was a model of military promptness and efficiency. At the request of the inspector, the regiment was then reformed for battalion drill, the company fronts being reduced to 20 files each. Under instructions, Colonel Clark executed the entire series of manoeuvres left in front, a fact which, however, did neither puzzle officers nor men, and the movements, which consisted of formation of divisions to and on the right and left, column of fours, double column of fours, breaking from the left to march to the right, etc., were universally executed so promptly and smoothly that General Briggs became rapidly satisfied with what he saw and cut the matter short. Where the regiment showed some weakness was in the stepping off by the rear rank men during the firings. Although file closers were active, cases of neglect in this particular were so numerous that the matter requires particular attention on the part of all the company commanders during the ensuing drill season.

As a whole, the performance was very successful, and taking into consideration the numerical status of the regiment, the Colonel and every one under his command has every reason to congratulate himself. In numbers, instruction and discipline the regiment stands still foremost among the volunteer organizations of the country. The following official figures show a net gain of eleven over the total of last year:

	Present.	Enlisted	Absent.	Enlisted	Average
Company	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	
F. and S.	9	11	1	1	10
N. C. S.	1	11	1	1	11
Company A.	3	85	1	12	100
Company B.	3	93	1	7	103
Company C.	3	82	1	16	101
Company D.	2	58	1	17	78
Company E.	2	55	1	14	73
Company F.	3	89	1	11	103
Company G.	3	92	1	8	103
Company H.	2	75	1	21	99
Company I.	3	86	1	18	102
Company K.	2	65	1	32	100
Total	35	791	5	151	982

INSPECTION OF THE NINTH NEW YORK.

INSTEAD of proudly floating over the Van Cortlandt estate, the colors of the Ninth regiment, on Friday afternoon, Oct. 3, were displayed from the armory, and their dismal aspect during the drizzle which transformed the city into a bed of slippery mud, told the tale that, like the 7th, the 9th was also confined to the armory for inspection—all on account of lack of accommodation on the part of the "Equi-

nocential storms." For a small organization and in consideration of the locality in which it is quartered the turnout numerically was quite creditable and the appearance of the men who, with few exceptions, were all uniformed in the State dress, was quite soldierly and neat. The surroundings of the armory, and especially of the drill hall, are not calculated to set an organization off to much advantage. The room is too small to admit of much display in the shape of a review and the command was at once wheeled into column for inspection. As at the preliminary affair of last week, the most conspicuous fact was the disparity in the size of the companies as will appear from the table at the end of this article. As the uniforms were all new, there is no room for remark on that score, except that quite a number can be improved in point of fit. A large number of the men wore white collars, an article, which, we believe, was not intended to be worn with this uniform, which is essentially a Service dress; still if collars are to be worn the rule should apply to all men alike, and they should not interfere with the buttoning of the coat collar. However, the regiment looked much improved in soldierly appearance, a remark which does not only apply to dress, but also to adjustment of belts, polish of brasses, etc., which seemed to have received much more attention than was the case in former years. This was especially the case in Captain Walton's company, which as well as the largest, appears still as a general thing the best instructed company in the regiment. Captain Lorigan also appeared to have taken especial pains to get his command in creditable shape, but taking the regiment as a whole there is still too large a number of awkward and insufficiently instructed men all through its ranks. Muskets looked well polished and bright. The inspection was closed rapidly and at its close the regiment formed promptly for drill with 12 files equalization. The manual was not good. There are quite a number of men who handle their pieces with snap and promptness, but the number of awkward customers preponderates and these render the manual irregular. In the 3d company from the left there was a man who executed the entire manual with barrel to the front. Such men should not be put in ranks. In the first part of the marching manoeuvres the command acted quite well, which resulted in bad step, bad distances, and breaks in general, the movements referred to consisting of marches in fours, company front, breaking from right to march to the left, companies right fours formed right, etc. This ended however with a quite fair march in column of companies. Now and then they would steady down, but the short and frequent turns hardly admitted of the proper execution of one movement until another had to be commenced. The manual on the march was not good. After a formation of line from fours, which was executed with considerable loss of distance, the colonel put the command into double column of fours, which was quite well executed, but he miscalculated the room at his disposal in executing a formation of line by two movements, and brought a large portion of the command against the wall. After straightening out the tangle the command was fours right, quite well executed, as well as a close column of companies on the left and the break into fours to the front; but in the last movement the rear company was slow and lost distance. To the left close column of companies, which followed, was good, but guides inverted their pieces, which is not customary in this movement. They remain at carry, cover and simply face about at the command and execute the support. Column of fours left forward fours left, was of an inferior kind, distances were bad, the guides were not properly covered, and quite a number of officers were on the wrong flank, where one remained until the command to wheel into line, when he darted through the interval and put himself out of sight. In a close column on 1st division right in front, there was a balk, and in the deployment a number of guides showed lack of promptness and decision; while in the column of fours previous to the final wheel into line the 9th company lost considerable distance. The fringes demonstrated quite a lack of company instruction, and there were companies where the matter of stepping off by the rear rank was an entirely unknown quantity. Positions of feet, of body, and of pieces were generally faulty, and it would not be safe in its present state to put the regiment through a course of ball or even blank cartridge firing in closed ranks.

In point of steadiness the men have improved vastly, and the dress parade, which closed the work of the day, would have been good if the staff had taken their proper position, instead of facing the regiment, and if our friend with his barrel to the front had not again made himself conspicuous in the manual. If the company officers now will take their commands in hand with diligence, look properly after their own practical instruction as well as that of the men, and pay strict attention to detail, they can soon bring the regiment up to its proper standard. There it is where the weak point lies. The strength of the regiment, taken from official figures, is as follows:

	Present.		Absent.		
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Agg.
F. and S.	10	10
N. C. S.	10	1	11
Company A.	3	48	..	9	60
Company B.	1	29	1	22	53
Company C.	2	41	..	15	58
Company D.	2	33	1	19	55
Company E.	2	34	1	17	54
Company F.	3	64	..	19	86
Company G.	3	24	..	16	43
Company H.	3	45	..	17	65
Company I.	3	31	..	13	47
Company K.	2	39	..	11	52
Total	34	398	3	159	594

TWELFTH NEW YORK.—Col. J. H. Jones.—This regiment certainly deserves credit for the energy and persistence with which it has taken hold of Artillery drill. A nice piece of work in this line was performed by a detachment at Fort Hamilton, on Wednesday, October 8. The annual artillery practice at that post is now in progress and Col. John Hamilton of the 5th U. S. Art., who commands the post courteously extended an invitation to the Twelfth to participate. The detachment which responded was commanded by Captain Harry Aspinwall, who was assisted by Captain H. T. Lockwood. The enlisted men composing it belonged to Companies A and D, 2 from the former and 8 from the latter. A chief of detachment was furnished in the person of one of the regular sergeants stationed at the fort. The men had been drilled at Fort Wadsworth on the Parrott gun, and therefore the service of a 15 inch Rodman, which was the only kind of gun available, was new to them, but after a few exercises they soon familiarized themselves with the handling of it sufficiently to begin the firing. The target was moored in the bay at a distance of 320 yards, the firing was with solid shot, which weigh about 450 pounds. The charge of powder was about 80 pounds. The detachment fired five rounds and was fortunate enough to hit the target in the last, a result seldom obtained in firing ordnance of this heavy calibre. The following is the record of the firing: 1st round, elevation 5 degs., 3 yards left; 88 yds. beyond. 2d round, elevation 4 degs., 45 mins., 324 yards short, 12 yards right. 3d round, elevation 5 degs., 88 yards short, 4 yds. right. 4th round, elevation 5 degs., 10 mins., 198 yards short, 4½ yds. right. 5th round, elevation 5 degs., 20 mins., hit the target. The points where the shot struck were determined by the use of the plane table. The guns, of course, were sighted with the as-

stance of officers at Fort Hamilton, who did everything in their power to assist the detachment in their work, and the courtesies received from the officers and men are warmly appreciated by the militia.

The 12th are doing good work and deserve every encouragement.

TWENTY-SECOND NEW YORK.—Col. Josiah Porter.—A preliminary inspection of the 22d by the Regimental Commander took place at the Armory on Tuesday evening, Oct. 7. The turnout was for instruction, and instruction was given. The regiment formed at 8 P. M., and it was nearly 11 when it was dismissed. About 475 rank and file were present, Co. E, Capt. Freeman, as usual, having the largest attendance. The manual of arms under Col. Porter opened the drill. It was a fair performance, and when it was concluded the Colonel turned over the command to Lieut. Col. Camp, the first exercise being the review, standing and marching. While the men in point of steadiness were all that could be desired, a number of officers proved defective in salutes as well as in military carriage. They were not allowed to pass through, however, the sharp eye of the Colonel detected the flaw in every instance, and numerous were the times that the officers were called to the front to have their defects pointed out to them. When the principles of review had been thoroughly explained and executed, and were understood by all concerned, the regiment wheeled into column for inspection. This was an inspection in reality as well as in name. The Colonel superintended the whole matter in person, and when the command was dismissed every man was in thorough shape for the inspection to come off on Oct. 9.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT VETERANS.

THE Veterans of the 7th Regiment ate their cake in peace this year, undisturbed by the presence of any of the perverse sticklers for military precedent who have partaken of their salt in former years and then gone away to lift up their heel against them. Even the most delicious of wines and the most luscious of viands could not have consoled for the presence at the feast of the Colonel actually commanding the 7th Regiment; the brigade commander was tarred with the same stick, and the general of division was the most hardened sinner of them all—except it be the Governor whose veto of the Veteran bill made his presence altogether out of the question. To none of them could the revellers say,

"This night I hold an old accustomed feast
Where to I have invited many a guest,
Such as I love; and you among the store,
One more most welcome makes my numbers more."

So, many wanted faces were absent from this annual gathering of good fellows, and as they looked upon their vacant seats some were ready to exclaim,

"Come back ye friends whose loves are ended,
Come back, without that light attended,
Which seemed to darken and decay,
When ye arose and went away!"

The unanimity of the course pursued by the Veterans with reference to the unwelcome demonstration on the occasion of this dinner. The ununiformed Veterans came near all being sent supperless to bed. The guard put at the door, to see that the Governor, Generals Shaler and Fitzgerald and Colonel Clark did not slip in unawares, would at first recognize no one as a Veteran who did not shine with gold lace. Finally information was conveyed within that artillery was about to bombard the building. This produced a magic effect, for the ponderous doors flew open in a trice, and amid cheers the Veterans made a rush for the reception room. Having divested themselves of overcoats and ties, the Veterans, by companies, stormed the banquet hall, where Mazzetti's goodies and a string band and battle-flags festooning the walls greeted them.

Upon the raised platform at the northern end of the room Colonel L. W. Winchester took his seat. At his right sat General Joseph B. Carr, Secretary of State, and at his left Mayor Edson. Along the board were the other guests of the evening: General Horace Porter, Major A. Bird Gardner, U. S. A.; Major George W. McLean, Old Guard; Captain Alexander Henriquez, Old Guard; Captain Cameron, Royal Artillery, London; Colonel Edward Hotchkiss, 23d Veterans; Colonel Willoughby Powell, 13th Veterans; Colonel William Scott, 9th Veterans; Colonel Geo. W. Laird, 22d Veterans; Colonel Kenyon, 69th Veterans; Colonel Duxton, 71st Veterans; Cornelius N. Biles, J. Seaver Page, Dr. T. M. Cheeseman, and the Rev. J. T. Tubbs Smith. Among those seated at the other tables were the following 7th Regiment officers: Captain Daniel Appton, 6th Company; Capt. J. C. Abrams, 7th Company; Adjutant George Rand, Major Rich. Allison and Captain H. S. Steele, 2d Company. Among the veteran officers were Captain William Speight, Lieutenant L. G. Woodhouse, Paymaster E. A. Kingsland, Adjutant H. W. Freedland, Lieutenant W. R. McDiarmid, Captain H. W. T. Mall, Lieut. R. L. Salisbury, Commissary W. M. Montague, Lieutenant Wm. Moore, Lieutenant P. A. Rusk, Captain Ray, General G. H. McKibbin, General Handrickson, Colonel Dudley S. Steele, of the 4th New Jersey and Captain of the 7th Company; Joseph I. O'Donohue, Albert Whyland, Latham Fish, Colonel Wm. Van Wyck, Captain Fred P. Earle, Colonel C. B. Bostwick, Major I. H. Kempt, and Colonel William F. Taylor, of Governor Abbott's staff, New Jersey.

Take them for all in all, they are a most agreeable company of gentlemen, these Seventh Veterans, and when they gather together annually to dine together and sing their war songs in chorus, they fairly illuminate the room with good cheer. The speeches which followed the feasting were by General Joseph B. Carr, Horace Porter, Major A. B. Gardiner, Captain Henriquez, Major McLean and others.

NEW YORK ITEMS.

The 71st Regiment has been directed to parade for inspection at the Van Cortlandt Park on Thursday, Oct. 16.

Captain J. L. Price, Company H, 7th Regiment, has sent in his resignation. The resignation of Captain Frank Bacon is expected soon.

The 13th Regiment had a preliminary inspection at the armory on Wednesday, October 8, in State service uniform. The stated annual inspection will take place on Monday, October 13. Assembly in the armory at 12.30 P. M. Colonel Barnes in ordering the same says: "The commandant desires to remind members that on this occasion the regiment receives its rating for proficiency among the organizations of the State. The percentage of attendance is a very important item. Each man is enjoined that, settling all other business and engagements aside, he should present himself, for the honor of his company and regiment. Officers and non-commissioned officers will set the example by putting forth every effort before and during the ceremony to make this inspection parade the largest and most satisfactory in the history of the 13th Regiment."

Business engagements prevent General E. L. Molinex assuming command of his division at the present time, but the prospect is fair that he will take the entire long before his leave expires. In offering the position of Chief of Staff to Colonel John N. Partridge, the General has given another proof of his excellent judgment. A better selection could not be made. Colonel Partridge is well remembered as the late able commander of the 23d New York. He has had ample experience in the field during the B-bellion, and this, together with the knowledge gained as an officer of the National Guard, eminently fits him for the position referred to. He is not only an excellent soldier, but, as a private citizen, his standing is above reproach, and the reputation he has gained as Chief of Police of Brooklyn, the position which he now holds, is an enviable one. We can only express the hope that the Colonel will find it convenient to accept the position offered.

A preliminary inspection took place at the armory of the 26d Regiment on Friday, October 10. For the annual inspection, the regiment will stick to its favorite drill ground, the Marine Barracks, which Colonel Ward announces has been placed at their disposal through the courtesy of Colonel Charles Heywood, commanding the Marine Battalion. The inspection will take place on Tuesday, October 14, assembly at 12.45 P. M. The regimental team for 1884 is announced as follows: Lieut. Colonel

John B. Frothingham, Captain Willard L. Candee, Captain Ezra D. Forest, Lieut. Aaron G. Perham, Lieut. George L. Fox, Lieut. John S. Shepherd, Sergt. F. A. Wells, Sergt. L. J. Elliott, Sergt. E. J. Kraft, Pvt. W. P. Pickett, Pvt. H. C. Brown, Pvt. G. Joiner, Col. Ward officially expresses his appreciation of the labors of the team, ably assisted by Capt. W. H. Greenland, I. R. P., as Captain, and tenders them the thanks and congratulations of the regiment upon their success in upholding its record in the Fall Meeting of the National Rifle Association at Oreadmoor, September 10 and 11.

Captain Henry S. Baquin directs the 3d Battery to assemble at the 14th Regiment armory on Tuesday evening, October 14th, for instruction, which will be continued until further orders every Tuesday except the first in each month. 1st Lieutenant W. W. Harold will command the 1st and 2d Lieut. William N. Towhach the 2d platoon.

The 4th Regiment will parade for the first time in State uniform at Prospect Park on the occasion of its annual inspection, October 15th.

Adjutant George W. Rand has been offered the position of major and aide-de-camp on the staff of Major General Alexander Shaler, commanding the 1st Division. The Adjutant, while appreciating the honor, declines the position, preferring his present one as Adjutant of the foremost volunteer organization in the country.

The 17th Separate Company, of Flushing, was inspected by Brig. Gen. Briggs on Friday, Oct. 10.

The 11th, 8th and 22d Regiments were inspected at Van Cortlandt on Oct. 7, 8, and 9 respectively. We expect to have full reports in next week's issue. The 11th had only 318 men present out of a total of 508.

The resignation of Capt. W. C. Casey, of the 7th, is held by Col. Clark for action at some future date. It will not be considered for the present.

Appropriations were passed for the purchase of sites for Armories for the 22d and 8th Regiments at 67th street and 8th avenue and 92d street and 4th avenue, the amount for the former being \$363,000, and for the latter \$350,000.

ENCAMPMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA MILITIA.

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 4, 1884.

With the present month has dawned a new era for North Carolina, in a military point of view. The first day of the month was a grand one for the Old North State, and will long be remembered. The State Exposition, which for months has been the great absorbing interest to nearly every one (man, woman and child), in the State, was formally opened with great ceremony, the State Guard taking an important part.

The several companies of the Guard began arriving in Raleigh early on Tuesday morning, Sept. 30, and continued to arrive during the entire day by special and regular trains, and by Wednesday morning, Oct. 1, some twenty odd companies had become concentrated in the city, and were put in quarters at the old barracks, known as "Camp Russell," when occupied by soldiers of the United States Army some years ago, but during the present encampment, called "Camp Jarvis," in compliment to the present popular Governor of North Carolina, and to whom is due the credit for the fine condition of the State Guard.

During the few days, beginning Sept. 30, and ending Oct. 3, the playing of Military Bands, the beating of drums, and the marching of troops, vividly recalled the stirring days of 1861, with this pleasing exception, however, that it was a peaceful gathering, and many of the State Guard were uniformed in the National blue, and the stars and stripes were conspicuously displayed by nearly every company.

The State Guard of North Carolina is composed of four Regiments, and as companies arrived they joined their proper command at "Camp Jarvis." On Wednesday morning, Oct. 1, the regiments were brigaded as follows:

First Brigade, commanded by Gen. M. P. Taylor (a veteran, and who looked every inch the soldier), consisting of the 3d Regt., Col. A. H. Worth, and the 4th Regt., Col. W. H. Fitzgerald.

Second Brigade, commanded by Gen. R. D. Hancock, consisting of the 1st Regt., Col. J. W. Cottled, and the 3d Regt., Col. James D. Glenn.

Generals Taylor and Hancock both wore the gray, with handsome gold embroidery, and three silver stars on the collars of their uniform coats.

The uniform recently adopted by the State Guard consists of a dark blue coat, with red facings, and light blue trousers, almost exactly like the uniform of the Artillery of the Regular Army, excepting all coats are double-breasted, and every officer and soldier wears the red stripe, varying in width according to the rank of the wearer. It is a handsome and showy uniform, made by the Pettibone Manufacturing Company of Cincinnati, Ohio, and reflects credit upon that firm.

The troops, under the immediate command of General Johnstone Jones, Adjutant General of the State, assisted by Colonel F. H. Cameron, Inspector General, escorted the Governor, Senator Hawley, who was the orator of the day, the governor's staff, and invited guests, from the State House to the Exposition Buildings, these gentlemen occupying carriages and assigned a place in the procession between the brigades.

The United States Army was represented by Captain E. M. Hayes, 5th Cavalry (familiarily known as Jack Hayes), who acted as Adjutant General to General Hancock.

Lieutenant Joseph B. Batchelor, Jr., 24th Infantry, who acted as Adjutant General to General Taylor, and Colonel O. A. Woodruff, 3d Artillery, visiting Raleigh on sick leave, being unable to take an active part in the procession, they were invited by Governor Jarvis to accompany the party occupying carriages.

The march from the State House was a long, warm and dusty one, and after the tramp from Camp Jarvis of nearly a mile was, with the mercury at 93 deg. in the shade, a trying ordeal to the soldiers, and it is a matter of surprise that so few (only 23) succumbed to the intense heat and fatigue; this, too, when the bands or drums played during the entire line of march.

Had the bands ceased playing and the command marched in route step, it is probable not a man would have been compelled to leave ranks.

However, ample provision had been made by the Surgeon General and Assistant Surgeon General of the State for cases of prostration by heat, and the unfortunate ones were well cared for; they have now all entirely recovered. This experience will be a lesson that will be taken advantage of at the next encampment. Owing to the heat the review and dress parade that was to follow the ovation of Senator Hawley (who, by the way, is a native born North Carolinian) was dispensed with.

Let me here remark that Judge Smith, the present Chief Justice of North Carolina, was born in the State of Connecticut, while Senator Hawley, ex-Governor of Connecticut and Senator from that State, was born in North Carolina. The second day of the Exposition, and the first, were termed military days, the State Guard being the attractive feature.

The competitive drill on the second day was witnessed by upwards of 2,000 people, the competing companies being the Durham Light Infantry, Washington Light Infantry, Edgecombe Guards, Pasquotank Rifles, Forsyth Rifles, Wilmington Light Infantry, Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry, and the Southern Stars, and drilled in the order named. The judges of the drill were Capt. Hayes and Lieut. Batch-

elor, U. S. A., and Capt. A. C. Davis, of La Grange Military School of North Carolina.

As the Durham Light Infantry marched on the drill ground, with their beautiful uniform of blue, with gold and buff trimmings, the white summer helmet, with white and blue ostrich tips, they were greeted with cheer after cheer, and every movement brought forth shouts of applause. There were many of the spectators willing to wager that Durham would take the first place.

During one of the movements in column of fours a pile of lumber, carelessly left upon the ground, presented itself, and the Captain, having too much pride to change direction, marched the entire column over it, which they did without losing step or distance; this was greatly applauded, not only by the admirers of this company, but by all persons who witnessed it. The 1st sergeant of this company was in error in not fixing his bayonet before reporting the formation of the company to the Captain. The other errors were a failure of the pivot man to take steps of 10 inches when wheeling on movable pivot; also the guides, in not marching on the arc of a small circle, when changing direction in column of fours towards side of guide, and each rank of fours would in succession change direction by wheeling on a fixed instead of a movable pivot.

These were the most noticeable mistakes and were common to all companies, all first sergeants and guides. There were, of course, individual errors, of officers and men, in the manual, and company and platoon movements, which could only be noticed by the judges, or persons very near the company drilling.

The Pasquotank Rifles, marching on the ground, looked like a company of Regular Artillery in their dark blue coats, light blue trousers, with red facings and stripes, and the black Army helmet, with yellow metal eagle and spike. Its commanding officer, Captain J. E. Wood, a handsome specimen of physical manhood, six feet three inches in height, is a graduate of the Virginia Military Institute. The non-commissioned officers and privates, mostly composed of mechanics, are all men of muscle and endurance, and, in the hands of their cool and soldierly captain, were handled with the ease and precision with which any of its individual members would manipulate the particular piece of machinery or tool of his civil calling.

The first sergeant of this, like those of the other competing companies, failed to fix his bayonet in the formation of his company. No other serious mistakes, however, were noticeable.

The Fayetteville Independent Light Battery were uniformed in gray, with black facings, helmet with black and white feathers.

This organization dates from Revolutionary times, and is the oldest or second oldest in the United States. Originally it consisted of a battalion of four companies, its charter authorizing a major and four captains, and to perpetuate the organization, they continue to this day to elect as officers a major and four captains, though they, in fact, perform only the duties of captain and lieutenants.

The details of the drilling of the other companies, together with uniform, etc., were similar to that of those above described. All drilled well, and displayed enthusiasm and good discipline.

The drill did not begin promptly at the hour determined upon, consequently it was late when the last company marched from the field. It was then announced that the judges would make known the result of the drill from the porch of the Yarbboro Hotel. Every one at once returned to the city, some by carriages and some by rail, the competing companies also taking the cars, and on arrival at the depot in Raleigh were formed in a battalion under command of Col. James D. Glenn, of the 3d Regiment, marched to and formed in line facing the Yarbboro, where the judges awarded the first prize of \$300 to the Pasquotank Rifles, and the second prize of \$100 to the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry.

The award was received with great applause, and all interested were satisfied with the result.

In the Rifle Match, the prize of \$100 was won by the team of the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry, in which 16 teams, representing 16 companies, entered. Range, 100 yards; possible 125 points; the successful team scoring 88 points.

The prize of \$100 for the best Military Band was won by the Mourne Band; only three bands, however, competed.

The people of North Carolina are to be congratulated on having so good a State Guard as the past few days have showed their citizen soldiers to be. They have endured the trials of a soldier's life under very unfavorable circumstances, and without a murmur of dissatisfaction, though weary. All, in fact, left comfortable homes to sleep upon the floor, upon straw only for beds, subsist upon plain diet, and to march miles in the heat and dust in a uniformed coat buttoned up to the chin. Without a doubt the good material of these companies, with practical experience and encouragement, would make the State Guard of North Carolina second to none in the United States. The fancy uniforms worn by many of the companies will, as they become unserviceable, be replaced by the adopted uniform heretofore described.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Although the weather was extremely favorable only three companies made their appearance at the military tournament at Boston on Oct. 7. Capt. W. P. Story and Lieut. A. S. Cummins and C. P. Townsley, of the 4th U. S. Artillery, were the judges. The competing companies were the Sheridan Guards of Manchester, N. H., Capt. Devine, the Braintree Cadets, Capt. Morrison, and Co. B, 5th Regiment, M. V. M., Capt. Henderson. The Manchester Company won the first prize \$500; Co. B, 5th Regiment, the second, \$300, and the Braintree Company, the third, \$200.

THE CHILIAN CRUISER ESMERALDA.

Of the new Chilean cruiser Esmeralda, the "Army and Navy Magazine" for September says:

She is unrivalled at the present time as a protected cruiser. Other cruisers of later design and larger size may surpass her hereafter; but she now stands alone among completed war ships, not merely when compared with vessels of her own size, but when compared with much larger vessels, some of which are building at this moment. Her design has necessarily been arranged with reference to the requirements of the Chilean Navy. She may have to fight armored ships of the kind sent to the Pacific by European Powers, and she has an armament capable of piercing thick armor at long range. Her speed far surpasses that of any ironclad, and she could play a game of "long bowls" even with the Brazilian ironclad Riachuelo, or the English armored cruisers Imperieuse and Warspite, if her captain decided to do so. Many ironclads would be no fear to her; and from those which it would be too great a risk to fight she can

run away. Chili has armor clads to fight armor clads if the need arises; and proposes to add to their number. No cruiser afloat or approaching completion, will be too powerful for the Esmeralda to face. No "mercantile auxiliary" could escape her. She is a well designed, well built, well armed vessel, and will be a most valuable addition to the Chilean fleet. Before this article is published she will probably be on her way to the Pacific coast. Since her trials she has been inspected by a number of eminent naval officers and others, including Lord Alcester and Mr. Barnaby; and no vessel of recent construction has attracted more attention.

The American partially protected cruiser Chicago, which is still on the stocks, is 315 feet long, 48 feet beam, and 4,500 tons displacement. On her spar deck she is to carry four 8-inch guns, breechloaders, of new pattern, two on each side. On her main deck she is to carry eight 6-inch guns and two 5-inch guns. Her broadside consists of two 8 inch four 6-inch, and one 5-inch gun, as against two 10-inch and three 6-inch of the Esmeralda. (Besides these 8 guns one 10 inch. fore and aft and 3 6 inch in coil broadside, the Esmeralda has 2 6 lb. rapid firing guns, several Hotchkiss and Gatlings, and a Gardner gun in coil tip.) The latter ship clearly has the more powerful fire; but as the American guns are not yet made, it is not possible to draw detailed comparisons. The Chicago has a steel deck 1 1/2 inch thick over the engines and boilers; there is also some protective plating over magazines and steering gear; but she has considerable portions of her length unprotected. She is expected to steam nearly 16 knots on the measured mile; but even if she exceeds this by a knot, she will still be a knot slower than the Esmeralda. The two ships resemble one another in having steel hulls, twin screws, and no wood or copper sheathing. The Chicago is more heavily rigged, and is to carry 800 tons of coal. As she has not been tried, only estimates of speed and coal endurance can be given; and these are not worth reproduction. In view of the particulars published for the Chicago, it is difficult to see in what respect she has been made superior, as a fighting machine, to the Esmeralda, although her displacement exceeds that of her rival by no less than 50 per cent. And the United States will run considerable risk if they ever send the Chicago into Chilean waters on a warlike errand.

Still another contrast is afforded by placing the Esmeralda alongside the United States cruisers Boston and Atlanta, which have not yet been launched. The dimensions and displacements of the three ships are practically identical; the protection in the Boston and her sister ship is "partial," as in the Chicago, instead of being complete, as in the Esmeralda. The armament of the American vessels is relatively weak, including two 8 inch guns and six 6-inch guns. The disposition of the armament limits the command of the heavy guns much more than is true of the Esmeralda. The "sea speed" of the Boston is estimated at thirteen knots, which may mean fifteen knots on the measured mile; and if this speed should be reached, she will be three knots an hour slower than the Esmeralda. She has a single screw, instead of twin screws, and thus runs a much greater risk of losing her steaming power, besides being less manageable. Her rig is heavier, American officers still clinging to their belief in good sail-spreads, and she will, no doubt, be a useful cruiser. But, on the whole, the United States would have gained greatly had they ordered two Esmeraldas from Elswick, instead of the vessels actually in construction. Then the period which would have elapsed before the vessels were available for actual service would have been short and defined, instead of being indefinite as it now is, with guns and mountings of a novel character to be designed and made, and many problems in construction to be solved.

The latest French cruiser, the Sfax, is of about 50 per cent. greater displacement than the Esmeralda, but it is estimated that she will not exceed seventeen knots per hour; and she has a very light armament as compared with the Esmeralda, including only six 6-inch and ten 5 inch guns. On the other hand, the Sfax is designed for distant foreign service, and her steel hull is wood sheathed and coppered. Her protective deck is also rather thicker than the Esmeralda's.

The latest types of cruisers in the Royal Navy now approaching completion are the Leander class. These vessels are of 25 per cent. greater displacement than the Esmeralda. Fully laden, their speed is not likely to be more than 17 knots an hour—or 1 1/4 knots per hour less than the Esmeralda's speed. Their protective deck does not extend throughout the length, but, like the Chicago's, shelters only engines, boilers and magazines. Their armament consists of ten 6-inch guns, and only weighs about two-thirds as much as the Esmeralda's. They have twin screws and unsheathed steel hulls. A fair sail-spread is fitted to them, and they carry about 700 to 750 tons of coal. For fighting purposes the Chilean ship is superior; for cruising on very distant services the Leander and her consorts have some advantages. But it is difficult to name any service likely to be required in the Chilean Navy for which the Esmeralda would not be better fitted than the Leander. For the English service the Leander class are doubtless well adapted; but that service includes a much wider field of operations than has to be covered by the Chilean naval forces.

The development of the horse power in relation to the total weight of the propelling apparatus of the Esmeralda is probably greater than in any engines of large power yet constructed. The mean speed attained by her on two continuous runs, over a measured distance of nearly 11 knots, was 18.28 knots per hour, the vessel being fully laden at the time, having weights on board to represent provisions, stores, etc. No other sea-going war vessel has yet attained so great a speed in the fully laden condition. The principal dimensions of the vessel are as follows: Length, 270 feet; breadth, 43 feet; displacement, about 3,000 tons; draught, rather over 18 feet, when fully stored, armed and equipped for sea. She is remarkably handy, turning quickly when the

helm is put over and in a circle of small diameter; she is also under perfect control at all speeds, which is not always true of twin screw ships. Her form is extremely fine, and this not merely assists steering but diminishes surface disturbance. The size and height of the waves caused by the passage of the ship through the water were remarkably moderate when her high speed is considered. The vessel embodies all the most recent improvements. She is built of steel, exceedingly well subdivided, furnished with powerful steam pumps, fitted with beautiful hydraulic mechanisms for loading and working the heavy guns and for steering, carries electric search lights, and is lit by electric lamps, has magnificent accommodation for officers, crew and stores, and will, in all respects, bear comparison with the most modern war ships of the cruiser class.

THE NAVAL BATTLE IN THE RIVER MIN.

The Pittsburgh *Despatch* publishes the following from a special correspondent who is a naval officer on the U. S. ship *Enterprise*:

PAGODA ANCHORAGE,
MIN RIVER, CHINA, Aug. 24.

Although the cable has probably informed you before this of the naval battle between the French and Chinese forces at this place yesterday, a description of the fight by an eye-witness may be of interest to your readers. I will give you an idea of the work that the United States squadron, under the command of Rear Admiral John Lee Davis, has been doing, and how the different vessels are stationed to protect American interests.

In the early part of July last the flagship *Trenton*, the *Junata* and the *Enterprise* sailed from Nagasaki, Japan, for Yokohama. On reaching that place on July 21, we heard that fresh trouble had broken out between the French and Chinese, and that fighting might begin at any time. This vessel was almost immediately ordered to Shanghai, and after a run of five days through the inland sea of Japan and straits of Simonosiki we reached the mouth of the Whampoa River.

We found the Chinese fortifications full of men and everything in readiness for battle. There were also several Chinese men of war at the mouth of the river. The French had three vessels stationed near the fortifications, and every day we expected the fighting to commence. Our ship proceeded up the river as soon as the water on the bar permitted, and on our arrival at Shanghai we found everything in readiness to protect the foreigners. The captain of the Italian man of

war *Christoforo Colombo*, being the senior officer present, had command of the united forces, and landing parties were formed on each man of war to land with small arms and Gatling guns to keep back the mob in case of trouble.

The great trouble with the Chinese is that they cannot or will not discriminate between foreigners. In a Chinaman's eyes any one that is white is a "foreign devil," and in case of trouble between France and China the mob would try and revenge themselves on all foreigners. Shortly after our arrival at Shanghai the *Trenton* arrived, and in a day or two Admiral Davis transferred his flag from the *Trenton* to this vessel, and we steamed down to our present anchorage, which is twelve miles from the city of Foo-Chow. It is impossible for vessels drawing more than eight or nine feet to get up to the city. Consequently most of the shipping is done from Pagoda Anchorage. The United States ship *Monocacy*, being a light draught vessel, was up at Foo-Chow, and also the English gunboat *Merlin*. Admiral Davis went up to the *Monocacy* at once, and the landing party followed two days ago. Just before the battle yesterday morning an officer from the French flagship came on board with his Admiral's compliments to our Captain and a message to the effect that they would commence operations in a few hours, as the Chinese Government had refused to pay the 80,000,000 francs demanded by France.

The vessels in both fleets prepared for action. Three English men of war, this vessel, and four or five merchantmen were anchored about half a mile down the harbor, giving a clear space to the opposing forces. At 1:55 P. M. a single shot was fired from one of the French vessels, and in a few seconds the battle commenced. It is supposed that in the first minute and a half fully 100 shots were fired, most of them from modern breech-loading guns.

The French fleet consisted of the *Volta*, flagship; *Aspic*, *Viper*, *D'Estaing*, *Lynx*, *Dugay-Trouin*, *Villars*, and, later, the *Triomphante*. The Chinese fleet consisted of nine sloops of war, two gunboats, and eleven war junks. At 10:06 o'clock the flagship *Volta* opened fire from her tops, when a general engagement followed. At 2 o'clock the Chinese flagship was blown up by a torpedo. At 2:08 a Chinese gunboat was blown up. At 2:45 a Chinese sloop of war on fire drifted down the harbor and sank abreast of us with colors flying, while another Chinese sloop of war on fire grounded on a flat island near us and blew up at 4:51. At 8:30 another Chinese sloop of war on fire, with the French colors flying, drifted down the channel.

The French kept on bombarding the navy-yards and forts on shore, which took an active part in the engagement. During and subsequent to the engagement fire rafts and junks came floating down the river.

The destruction of *Fung Wo*, the Chinese flagship, will show what a torpedo can do when properly handled. As soon as the fight began a torpedo boat darted toward the ill-fated vessel, and in an instant there was nothing left of the stately craft but some drifting timber and broken spars. The *Fung Wo* was built at the navy-yard at this place. She was full ship rigged, of about 2,000 tons displacement, and was a beautiful vessel. Her destroyer, the torpedo boat, was about fifty feet long, cigar shaped, very low in the water, and capable of steaming about twenty miles an hour.

After her terrible work she drifted down the harbor and anchored near us. We could see that some of her crew were wounded, as well as her commanding officer. Our vessel sent surgical aid to her as soon as international law permitted it.

As far as could be seen, only one Chinese vessel made a determined fight. This was a gunboat commanded by a young Chinaman who had been educated in America. His gunboat was the target for a great many French guns, but he went down gallantly, his flag flying, and just as his vessel was sinking he fired a parting shot.

The rapidity of the French fire completely demoralized the Chinese, and the French gunners' marksmanship was excellent. Their machine guns did frightful execution. One of the Chinese vessels that sank shortly after the fight commenced was a terrible sight. Her decks were covered with blood and the mangled remains of her crew. The Hotchkiss revolving cannon on the French ships kept up a steady fire. One of these guns, properly managed, is enough to clear the deck of any ship.

Only two of the Chinese vessels were afloat after the engagement. They escaped by getting up the river into shoal water. One of these vessels sank shortly afterward on account of injuries received in the fight, and the other one is now aground with her back broken. The French fire continued until night. They shelled the batteries on shore, and drove the Chinese from them. The navy-yard and arsenal were shelled, and a great deal of damage done to Government property.

At night fire rafts and burning junks came down the river, but the French gunners succeeded in sinking them. With but one or two exceptions the French vessels are uninjured. The *Volta* had been hit once

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near the water line. The *D'Estaing* had two shot holes near her rail. The loss of life on the French side was only six, besides the pilot of the *Volta*, who was an Englishman. The Chinese loss of life is reported as being nearly two thousand.

The French naval divisions in China and Tonquin waters had, at last accounts, been formed into a squadron called the squadron of the Far East (*escadre d'Extreme Orient*). It comprises the ironclads *Bayard*, *Galissonnière*, *Triomphante*, *Atalante*; the cruisers *Dugay-Trouin*, *d'Estaing*, *Nielly*, *Villars*, *Champlain*, *Châteaurenault*; the Squadron despatch boats *Eclair*, *Régulateur*, *de Genouilly*, *Hamelin*, *Volta*; the despatch transport *Drac*; gunboats *Aspic*, *Lynx*, *Vipère*; torpedo boats Nos. 45 and 46; the transport *Nive*.

FOREIGN NOTES.

It has been decided by the French Minister of Marine that the steam fleet shall be divided into seven categories, to wit: ironclads, cruisers, despatch boats, gunboats, steam launches, torpedo boats and transports. The sailing vessels are to retain their old denomination.

A new cause for alarm in regard to the British Navy has been furnished the public by the testimony of Mr. John Burns, chairman of the Cunard Steamship Company, and other admitted experts. They ridicule the idea that any reliance could be put upon armed merchantmen in case of war. This has hitherto been a pet theory with the economists, who have pointed to the splendid fleets of swift steamers owned by the Cunard and other lines as the reserves of the British Navy. Mr. Burns points out that with the improvements in modern gunnery, in torpedo warfare, and in swift steel cruisers, the finest vessels of the Cunard line would be at the mercy of foes far inferior to them in size. He insists that the Government should no longer cherish any delusions on this subject, but should awake to the fact that the building of a large number of fast armored cruisers is imperatively necessary.

On Saturday, Sept. 20, a duel with revolvers took place at the Acqua Santa, about 3 miles from Rome, between two Italian officers, Lieut. Milla and Ludovisi, of the 8th Infantry, and at the second discharge of shots the former fell mortally wounded in the breast.

The Admiralty having represented to the Foreign Office that whilst employed on the recent Abyssinian Mission Admiral Sir Wm. Hewitt and the officers forming his staff suffered considerable pecuniary loss by the destruction of their clothing, the latter department has intimated its willingness to entertain a claim for compensation.

News came from Egypt early in the week that the whole of Col. Stewart's party had been murdered. Col. Stewart, with his party, was stranded on the rocks in the cataract at Wady Garne, and had requested the Madir of Dongola to send him assistance a few days ago. Col. Stewart was going to Dongola with forty men. According to the advices their

steamer struck the rocks and they were unable to float her. A bargain was made with the Arabs to provide camels and conduct the party through the desert to Merawi. The Arabs proved treacherous, however, and massacred the first party which landed from the steamer. They then boarded the vessel and killed those who remained, with the exception of four men, whose names are unknown. Some think that Col. Stewart met his fate in the boat.

The French papers give an account of an interesting experiment made with cavalry, by order of the War Minister. Seven officers of the 9th Army Corps, 2nd Chasseurs, were told off to execute a raid. They were given a week for training themselves and their horses. They started on June 30, at 2 a.m. from Tours, and at 8 o'clock they reached Châtellerauld (69 kilometres). After reposing for an hour, they started for Poitiers, where they arrived half an hour after noon (83 kilometres),—total, first day, 102 kilometres. The next day, 82 kilometres were performed between 1 a.m. and 10.30 a.m. On the night of July 2, at 12.30, the party started for Angers, and, after making a long halt at Chemillé, reached their destination at 11.30 a.m. On July 3 they left Angers for Tours (108 kilometres), and passed through Saumur at 4.20 a.m., the officers of the cavalry school of that place turning out to give them the *accolade*. At 9 a.m. they reached Langeais, and breakfasted with General Schmitz, commanding the 9th Army Corps, and who was able to judge of the result of the experience. At 10 a.m. the seven were once more in the saddle, and at 12.20 they reached Tours, where General L'Hôte, Inspector-General of Cavalry, was able to see that the horses were perfectly sound. The officers in question had accomplished 400 kilometres, or about 300 miles, in 82 hours 20 minutes, and that in very hot weather. It is said that this experiment is to be repeated on a larger scale, and not only with officers.

A PARLIAMENTARY return showing the efficacy of vaccination has been issued, entitled "Small-pox (Army and Navy)." In 1882 the annual strength of the Army was 174,557, and the number of deaths from small-pox was five, or in the ratio of 0.3 per 1000. The number of men entering the Service that year was 26,129. In the Navy a similar excellent result was noticeable. In 1882 the mean strength was 57,067, the number of deaths two, or a proportion of 0.3 per 1000; and 6998 men entered in the year.

The experiments on the relative efficiency of different illuminants for lighthouse purposes which are being carried out by the Trinity Brethren, aided by the observations of the captains of the mail packets, the Peninsular and Oriental liners, pilot vessels of different nationalities using the channel, trading vessels plying between England and foreign ports, and by several French cruisers have in some respects been completed. They support the conclusions previously arrived at. So far as has been ascertained at present, there seems to be very little difference for all practical purposes between gas and paraffine oil. The gaslight, if anything, is slightly superior in fine weather, and the electric light is overwhelmingly superior to both the other lights. The crucial test of the electric light, however, will be in hazy weather, and it is stated that in some experiments which have already taken place when the weather was rather thick the light did not hold its own against the other luminants. Important tests will take place during the autumn, into which the experiments will be extended, when hazy weather and a greater variety in the conditions of the atmosphere may be expected.

There are at present three telegraph schools in France, all under the direction of General Saget. The school at Saint-

Maur belongs to the department of the French Postmaster-General, and is exclusively frequented by civilian telegraphists, who have to undergo a course of military telegraphy lasting forty-five days, in return for which they are freed from service in the reserve and territorial army. The second school is at Saumur, and devoted exclusively to the training of cavaliers on active service in military telegraphy. As those men, in contrast to the civilian telegraphists, enter it without the least technical preparation, a longer course of training (six months) is prescribed. The third school of military telegraphy is at Paris, at the Latour-Maubourg Barracks near the Hotel des Invalides. Here the so-called telegraph reserves—young men exempted from military duties, but required to do service as telegraphists—are instructed. Their time of training is twenty-eight days, but it is rather fatiguing, their hours of instruction being from 8.30 to 11.30 a.m., and from 1 to 5 p.m. The men thus taught are to be employed as assistant telegraphists in case of war. It will be seen from the above statements that France in case of a future war will have a large personnel of military telegraphists. The most important establishment is no doubt the Saumur school, where cavalry soldiers receive for six months such thorough training as will fit them for the most arduous duties of field telegraphy.

It is reported that Mr. Friedrich Krupp, of Essen, will before long hold a series of important gun trials on his range near Duelsen, so that the qualities of the latest design of Krupp gun may be tested in the presence of the leading artillerymen of Europe. These trials are expected to prove even more interesting than those which took place on the same ground some years back, as very little trustworthy information has been published of late regarding the doings at Essen.

MARRIED.

ALLEN—DUNGLISON.—At the Church of the Holy Trinity, Philadelphia, Pa., October 7, Lieutenant WILLIAM H. ALLEN, U. S. N., to Miss AURELIA FAIRFAX DUNGLISON.

MCCOOK—COLT.—At Milwaukee, Wisconsin, October 8, Brevet Major ALEXANDER MCD. MCCOOK, Colonel 6th U. S. Infantry, to Miss ANNIE COLT.

WARWICK—WOODROOF.—In Mooreville, Alabama, October 1, 1884, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Dr. J. B. Bryson, Lieutenant O. B. WARWICK to NANNIE, daughter of Major James W. Woodroof.

DIED.

BURNHAM.—At Carbondale, Penn., October 4, Mrs. MARY BURNHAM, mother of Col. H. B. Burnham and Captain D. B. Burnham, of the Army, in the 80th year of her age.

COHEN.—At Augusta, Ga., October 7, Naval Cadet A. R. W. COHEN, U. S. Navy.

DUNN.—September 29, GEORGE DUNN, formerly Gunner U. S. Navy.

KREYER.—At the Presidio of San Francisco, Sept. 24, Chief Musician KARL KREYER, 1st U. S. Artillery.

MAGRUDER.—At Groton, Mass., October 2, in his 6th year, WILLIAM RICHARDSON MAGRUDER, eldest son of Passed Assistant Surgeon A. F. Magruder, U. S. Navy.

MARTELLE.—Near Fort Elliott, Texas, October 7, 1st Lieut. JAMES S. MARTELLE, 24th U. S. Infantry.

RYAN.—At Jersey City, N. J., Oct. 4, EDWARD RYAN, formerly acting Ensign U. S. Navy.

STRANG.—At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., October 3, Naval Cadet FREDERICK S. STRANG, U. S. Navy.

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Sealed proposals, in triplicate, subject to usual
conditions, will be received at this office until
12 o'clock, noon, October 16, 1884, at which time
and place they will be opened in presence of bid-
ders for furnishing and delivering at this De-
pot, free of charge for cartage and packages, 400
globe lanterns and 800 extra globes for the same.
The lanterns must be arranged to burn both oil
and candle, and be of a pattern and size to use
the same style and size of globes, wicks and can-
dles as the standard sample, which can be seen
at this Depot. Samples must accompany propo-
sals. The Government reserves the right to
reject any or all bids, or to accept as may be most
advantageous to the Department. Preference
will be given to articles of domestic production
and manufacture, conditions of price and quality
being equal, and such preference given to arti-
cles of American production and manufacture
produced on the Pacific coast to the extent of
the consumption required by the public service
there.

Blanks and information as to bidding, etc., will
be furnished by this office on application.
Envelopes containing proposals should be
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NEWPORT, R. I., September 25, 1884.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be re-
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Friday, the 24th day of October next, at which
time they will be opened in the presence of bid-
ders, for Rock Excavation and Dredging in Taun-
ton River, Mass., under an appropriation by the
Act of Congress of July 5, 1884, of \$25,000.The United States reserves the right to reject
any or all proposals.Specifications, blank proposals and full informa-
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PROPOSALS FOR DREDGING.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE,

Wilmington, Del., Oct. 1, 1884.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, will be re-
ceived at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, of
October 30, 1884, for dredging in Corcoran Creek, Maryland.Forms for proposals, specifications and all de-
sired information can be had upon application toWM. F. SMITH,
United States Agent.

Proposals for Rip-Rap Granite.

ENGINEER OFFICE, U. S. ARMY,

NEWPORT, R. I., October 6, 1884.

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Tuesday, the 24th day of October, 1884, at which
time they will be opened in presence of bidders,
for furnishing rip-rap granite for the Breakwater at
Block Island, R. I., under the appropriation by
the act of Congress of July 5, 1884, of \$15,000.The United States reserves the right to reject
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